

'Today Is the Last Day of the Past'

Russian Troops Take Leave of Germany After Half a Century

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — The Russian Army ended half a century of military presence in Germany on Wednesday with a somber ceremony that marked the final dismantling of the Soviet empire in eastern Europe.

President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, here to oversee the departure of the last 1,800 troops from a force that numbered 338,000 just four years ago, told his soldiers they could return home assured that "for Russia a military threat will never again rise from German soil."

"Today," he said, "is the last day of the past."

The ceremonies in Berlin overshadowed the concomitant departure of the final Russian troops from Latvia and Estonia. Together with the departure last year of Russian forces from Lithuania, that withdrawal completed Moscow's retreat from the Baltic republics annexed by the Soviet Union in 1940 and restored to independence in 1991.

"This is a momentous day for our three countries, our immediate neighbors to the east and for Europe as a whole," the three Baltic presidents declared in a joint statement.

In a day filled with symbolic gestures of reconciliation between World War II and Cold War adversaries, Mr. Yeltsin and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany laid wreaths at the mass grave of 7,000 Soviet soldiers killed in the Battle of Berlin in 1945. Together, the two leaders climbed the 60 steps to the top of the Soviet war memorial in Treptow Park, which features a 40-foot statue of a sword-wielding Soviet soldier straddling

the shattered ruins of a Nazi swastika.

"As a result of this protracted and bloodiest of wars, Europe was saved from Hitlerism," Mr. Yeltsin declared, his voice booming over the assembled ranks of Russian and German troops. "Here, in Berlin, the poisonous roots of this unprecedented evil were torn out, the ashes of Hitler's monstrous plans were thrown into the wind."

Mr. Kohl acknowledged that "terrible things were done to the Russian people by Germans and in the name of Germany."

"We bow in respect before the millions of your countrymen who lost their lives in this dreadful war," he said.

But the chancellor also cited the darker moments of the long Soviet occupation — "what Russians later inflicted on Germans" — including the effort to starve West Berlin into capitulation in 1948-49, the Soviet suppression of a 1953 workers' uprising in East Germany and the construction of the Berlin Wall in 1961.

Although thanking the Russians for their "discipline and willingness to cooperate," Mr. Kohl made clear that he considered the occupying forces to be interlopers whose departure was long overdue — a position he is most likely to use to good effect in this fall's federal elections.

Originally scheduled for the end of the year, the withdrawal was advanced by four months, permitting the chancellor to remind voters that he was largely responsible for finally pushing the Red Army off German soil.

The pullout came under the terms of the 1990 treaty that paved the way for

German reunification and a full restoration of German sovereignty. The treaty also requires the withdrawal of soldiers from the other three Allied powers that occupied Berlin, and the Americans, British and French will complete their pullout from the city next week.

The Russian exodus marks the final contraction of what was once the world's greatest military empire. The Kohl government has lauded Moscow for what one German official recently called "a strategic and logistic masterpiece" in dismantling the occupation force, which for decades formed the backbone of the Warsaw Pact.

Since the pullout from Eastern Germany began in 1990, for example, the Russians have transported more than 540,000 people — including soldiers, civilians and their family members — and 2.6 million tons of equipment, enough to fill 13,400 jumbo jets. The withdrawn cargo included 4,200 tanks, 3,700 artillery tubes, 1,400 airplanes and helicopters and 677,000 tons of ammunition.

To lubricate the redeployment, Bonn has spent some 14 billion Deutsche marks (\$8.9 billion) in helping the Russians find the door. More than half that sum, roughly \$5 billion, has been earmarked to build 46,000 apartments to house returning soldiers — although a German military official has acknowledged that fewer than half have been completed.

Uncertainties about housing in particular and the future in general have loomed large in the thoughts of the last Russian soldiers here as they finished

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At a 'Historic Crossroads,' IRA Declares Cease-Fire

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

BELFAST — After waging a 25-year campaign of bloodshed and terror, the leadership of the Irish Republican Army declared Wednesday that it was ready to abandon warfare in favor of peace talks over the future of Northern Ireland.

It ordered its clandestine military units to set down their arms at midnight Wednesday as part of an unconditional and unilateral cease-fire.

In a five-paragraph communiqué, the IRA described itself at a "historic crossroads," and signaled that the time had come to rely on political solutions rather than force to achieve its objective of forcing the British out of Northern Ireland and reuniting the province with the Irish Republic to the south.

"We believe we are entering a new situation, a new opportunity," said the statement by the outlawed paramilitary organization.

But while the communiqué called for "complete cessation of military operations" as of Wednesday night, there was no mention of the IRA disarming or surrendering its weapons. Gerry Adams, the head of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, told cheering supporters in the streets of West Belfast that it was now up to Britain to begin reducing its military presence in the province and proving its willingness to make peace.

"The struggle is not over," he said. "The struggle has entered a new phase." President Bill Clinton hailed the cease-fire but said there must be a permanent end to the violence.

Mr. Clinton, who spoke by telephone with Prime Minister John Major of Britain and Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland, said that "the United States continues to stand ready to assist in advancing the process of peace in Northern Ireland."

"While much work remains to be done, the IRA's decision to join the political process can mark the beginning of a new era that holds the promise of peace for all the people of Northern Ireland," Mr. Clinton said in a statement issued on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, where he is vacationing.

While news of the cease-fire fueled hopes that it might be the beginning of the end of one of the world's most intractable political and sectarian conflicts, the IRA's announcement also stirred doubts and questions, especially among the nearly 1 million members of Northern Ireland's loyalist community, the mostly Protestant majority within the province who are deeply opposed to the IRA's aspirations to unite with the mostly Roman Catholic

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A woman celebrating the IRA cease-fire call Wednesday in a Belfast district.

Next Step: Accord 'From the Bottom Up'

By John Darnott

LONDON — The cease-fire announced by the Irish Republican Army is widely viewed as the most hopeful step toward peace in Northern Ireland since the "troubles" began 25 years ago, but that does not mean that peace will be easily achieved.

Analysis and diplomats pointed out Wednesday that numerous hurdles remained before Sinn Féin, the political arm of the IRA, could actually sit down at the negotiating table with representatives of the British government.

And once negotiations begin, it is difficult to imagine a solution that could square the ambitions of the Catholic republicans, who want union with Ireland, with the fears of the Protestant loyalists, who insist on remaining part of Britain.

Because the British government's policy is that it will not do anything against the wishes of the majority of people in North-

ern Ireland — and the majority are Protestants — a deep gulf looms between any British and IRA negotiators.

During the 16 months that the idea of a peace initiative has been bandied about, no one has put forward a credible idea of

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how a final settlement might ultimately be arranged or what kind of political entity might result.

Occasionally, people on the outskirts of the diplomatic maneuvering talk about the six provinces of Ulster becoming an autonomous unit, falling under the joint jurisdiction of London and Dublin, or perhaps even becoming a separate country for a while.

But this is pure theory. No one in or out of government has actually floated any of these schemes before the wary and conflicting groups of Northern Ireland.

Instead, those involved in the negotia-

tions talk about it as a process. They speak about the intangibles of building confidence on both sides, injecting economic assistance to strengthen communities and above all ending violence to allow democracy to return and to end direct rule from London, which was imposed in 1972.

"There is no computer model, no blueprint," said a member of the Northern Ireland Office, the British arm that runs Ulster. "And there can't be. The lesson we've learned is that the imposed settlement won't work. It has to come from the bottom up and end in a constitutional outline that, broadly speaking, is acceptable to the parties of Northern Ireland."

Still, there seems to be little middle ground between republicans and loyalists. Perhaps that is why precision in language seems to count so much. While Catholic nationalists were celebrating the cease-fire proclamation by parading the

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Teeming New Delhi Turns Into a 'Calcutta'

By Molly Moore

NEW DELHI — The residents of Kishan Ganj colony were fed up. Without electricity for four days in steamy monsoon heat, 1,200 neighbors streamed out of their houses this month and attacked the nearby power company office, shouting, "We want electricity!"

In New Delhi's largest shopping district, hundreds of shopkeepers have shuttered their stores and demonstrated in the streets this summer to protest the frequent power failures.

Residents in one of the city's most affluent neighborhoods stormed the local telephone office, furious that their phones had not worked for more than a month.

And angry college students attacked a city bus, smashing its windows and beating up its driver, who had run over a pedestrian — the 224th person killed by the city's private Redline buses within a year.

"We decided enough is enough," Pradeep Bansal, 23, a college student, joined in the spontaneous power-cut protest that drew hundreds of policemen to the scene in the middle-class neighborhood of Kishan Ganj. "This has gone beyond our tolerance level, and we cannot take it anymore."

The events of the last few weeks in New Delhi — from the narrow streets of the old quarter to the posh suburbs — have not been isolated incidents. New Delhi, once a graceful colonial capital of tree-lined avenues and gleaming gardens, has degenerated into a chaotic Third World megacity.

New Delhi's growth has far outstripped the city's ability to keep up with the demands of its burgeoning population. Nearly 9 million and counting, New Delhi is a consumer-driven city.

The situation has become so bad that tens of thousands of residents have been on waiting lists for more than 10 years for government-allotted apartments.

The demand for more housing and office buildings has led to the construction of structures that are the epitome of Third

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ANGRY REPLY — A Korean "comfort woman," who was forced into prostitution during World War II, hurling eggs at Japan's Embassy in Seoul Wednesday to protest a settlement offer that included no compensation. Page 6.

Down	Up	Index
3.88	0.01%	117.71
2913.42		
The Dollar	Mark	Previous Close
1.5818	1.5765	
Pound	1.5375	1.534
Yen	100.19	99.62
FF	5.4135	5.405

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....0.300 Din	Mexico.....35 c.
Cyprus.....0.100 C	Nigeria.....50.00 Naira
Denmark.....14.80 D.Kr.	Norway.....15 N.Kr.
Finland.....11 F.M.	Oman.....1,000 Rials
Gabon.....2.000 Fcfa	Panama.....2,000 Balboas
Greece.....2.000 Dr.	Saudi Arabia.....9.00 R.
Guatemala.....2.000 Q.	South Africa.....R 6
Hong Kong.....1.00 H.K.D.	Taiwan.....2.000 N.T.D.
India.....1.00 Rs.	U.A.E.....0.50 Dirh
Japan.....1.00 Yen	U.S. Mail.....\$1.75
Korea.....1.00 W.	Zimbabwe.....Zim.500

Brotherly Love: Across Iowa by Mower

By Megan Garvey

BLUE RIVER, Wisconsin — Alvin Ray Straight is not amused. Other people may laugh at the idea of a stubborn old man crossing Iowa on a lawn mower because his eyesight is dim and they took away his license to drive a car. But Mr. Straight doesn't get the joke.

Other people may chuckle at the thought of a coot spluttering along at five miles (eight kilometers) an hour, pedaling to the metal, towing his gear in a little trailer behind his '60 John Deere. But he fails to see the humor.

Mr. Straight, 73, was not looking for publicity when he packed the makeshift trailer with some foam rubber bedding, a couple of blankets and some food, bade his wife farewell and boarded his second-

hand lawn mower for a very long ride. He just wanted to see his brother Hank, who was recovering from a stroke.

When a man lives 50 miles from the nearest bus station, when he cannot see well enough to drive a car anymore, when his older brother is 80 years old and time might be running out, a man has to do what he has to do. Especially when that man is too hardheaded to ask a friend for a ride, especially when he insists on handling his own steering wheel.

Mr. Straight spent all last winter thinking about how he could make the trip from his home in Laurers, Iowa, to Hank's place here in Blue River, 240 miles distant. Cross-country by lawn mower, he decided, was the only way to go.

On July 5, he loaded up his trailer and headed down the winding county roads that cross the cornfields and cow pastures of this part of the world. Originally, he rode an Ariens lawn mower, but he had made it only about 30 miles before the engine blew just outside of Emmetsburg, Iowa. He got a tow home and regrouped.

He bought the Deere mower and headed back out on the road. The machine had a top speed of five miles an hour, which was fast enough for him. His fuel tank held five quarts of gasoline, which made for lot of refills.

Four days into the trip, heading up toward U.S. 18, Mr. Straight had a string of mechanical problems. "I had to replace the starter and the generator, and I

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Kiosk

3 Indian Doctors Die in Somalia

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Reuters) — Three Indian military doctors serving with the United Nations in Somalia were killed Wednesday in an attack on their field hospital in Baidoa, a UN spokesman said.

It was the second fatal attack on Indian UN personnel in Somalia in less than 10 days. Seven Indian UN soldiers were killed and nine wounded Aug. 22.

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Ex-Russian Dissident Reopening War on Intolerance

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

COLOGNE — Lev Z. Kopelev's friends knew he was not through with politics when he moved to Cologne 13 years ago and settled in to devote himself to the study of German culture, which he had made his life's work.

At 82, he has outlived the Soviet Union, which forced him to spend years as a political dissident. He was cast into Stalin's prisons and ultimately forced to leave the country before the authorities deprived him of his Soviet citizenship.

Since then he has been free to return to Russia, but kept the citizenship granted by Germany. Now, although in failing health, he says he must once again enter the political arena to combat the legacy of intolerance that totalitarianism left behind in both countries.

He came to Cologne at the invitation of his friend Heinrich Böll, the novelist and Nobel laureate who died in 1985. Mr. Kopelev has spent the years since 1981 writing and lecturing and exploring the impact of Ger-

man and Russian culture on each other.

His figure is now thin and stooped after a series of heart attacks, but with neo-Nazi thugs attacking immigrants, with ethnic warfare growing throughout Europe and the former Soviet Union and with many East and West Germans still feeling estranged, he said he had to speak up again.

So he has established an occasional journal dedicated to promoting tolerance. "True peace and true tolerance does not mean just passive coexistence without violence," he wrote. "Not just sterile separatism but fruitful togetherness, and enriching cooperation with strangers far and near."

Mr. Kopelev, born into a Jewish family in the Ukrainian capital of Kiev, was a Communist agitator there in his youth. In 1941, he volunteered for the Red Army and held the rank of major in 1945 when Soviet troops entered Germany.

He found himself trying to stop his own soldiers from taking out their fury for Nazi crimes on German civilians. As a result, he was arrested as

a "bourgeois-humanistic" sympathizer and sent to the Gulag.

Released in 1954, he became the leading expert in German culture in the Moscow literary world, and as he later wrote, "I tried to overcome my inability to listen to people who disagreed with me, my inability to look from a point of view other than my own — that deafness and blindness that I used to think was ideological adherence to principle."

He remained in the Communist Party until 1968, when he was expelled for protesting against the invasion of Czechoslovakia.

The first of many books of memoirs, "To Be Preserved Forever," about Russian war crimes against the Germans and his experiences in the Stalinist prison camps, was published in Germany in 1976 and later in the United States.

At 6 feet, 3 inches (1.9 meters), Mr. Kopelev looked and sounded like a white-bearded prophet in the Moscow of the 1970s, where he and his wife, the literary critic Raisa Orlova, knew such leading dissidents as Andrei D. Sakharov.

He was expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union in 1977 and, after Mr. Sakharov was exiled in 1980, Mr. Kopelev and his wife reluctantly decided it was better to take refuge temporarily in Germany.

Ideologies of all kinds repel him today, he said, and in his book-cluttered second-story apartment on the southern edge of Cologne he has spent most of the past few years laboring on a monumental study of mirror images — the picture of Germany that emerges in Russian writing over the centuries and the picture of Russia as seen in German literature.

He will return to the subject of ideologies in his new journal, called Forum XXI. The first issue, to be published next month, will be aimed at encouraging a dialogue for the 21st century, he said. It will include works by German, Russian and Eastern European authors, including an essay by Mr. Böll.

His aim, he said, is "to combat prejudice against all that is foreign or different — different races, nations, lifestyles, faiths, ways of thinking

and languages — and to encourage tolerance instead."

Before the Soviet authorities deprived him of citizenship in 1981, Mr. Kopelev often worried aloud about militant Russian nationalism. But he never foresaw, he said, such horrors of intolerance as the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the ethnic strife in Armenia, Azerbaijan and Georgia.

"I should have seen that in Russia, even under the Communists, there were really two parties — the centrifugal and centripetal parties, both of which fought for positions of power," he said.

As for the future, he said, "I've come to the conclusion that the 40-year-olds will be the salvation of Russia. I had dinner with the mayor of Nizhni Novgorod, who is 35 and neither a Marxist nor a monarchist. He just wants Russia to live a normal life, which in the modern world means an open, free-market, capitalist society."

"We had too many ideologies in the 20th century," he concluded. "The 21st should be governed by common sense."

20 Algerian Muslims Deported by France

Reuters

PARIS — France deported 20 of 26 Algerians interned in a crackdown on Muslim fundamentalists to Burkina Faso on Wednesday, officials said.

The Interior Ministry, announcing the expulsions, did not disclose the destination. But a government official said they were on their way to Burkina Faso, in West Africa.

Burkina Faso said that it would accept the 20 for humanitarian reasons but that they were not expected to stay for more than about three days.

The Algerians had been held for up to nearly a month at a disused army camp in the village of Folembay northeast of Paris pending their expulsion to a third country.

"The country of destination having been decided, the expulsions were carried out today for 20 of the 26 people under forced residence at Folembay," the Interior Ministry said.

It said the six others would remain under surveillance "according to the needs of public order." The ministry did not say who stayed and who went.

Officials said the moderate Imam Larbi Kechar was among those who stayed in France. Lawyers said Said Magri, a

shopkeeper who was on a hunger strike to protest his innocence, was being returned to his home in the northern city of Lille.

Interior Minister Charles Pasqua said the expulsions were intended as a message to Muslim militants in France to refrain from political activity.

"I hope this will serve as a lesson for those who do not want to respect the laws of the Republic and hospitality," he said.

The Algerians were taken under heavy guard to the army camp in successive police sweeps after Muslim guerrillas killed three French gendarmes and two members of the embassy staff in a French housing compound in Algiers on Aug. 3.

The crackdown, ordered by Mr. Pasqua, included police checks of more than 20,000 people. It was seen as a declaration of war on Muslim fundamentalists fighting the Algerian government. The armed wing of the Islamic Salvation Front threatened to retaliate against France.

More than 4,000 people have died in worsening civil strife in Algeria since the government in 1992 canceled a general election that the Front was poised to win.



The wife of one of the Islamic militant suspects detained at a French Army base standing outside the installation on Wednesday after learning that her husband had been deported.

Factory Site In Germany Denied Heirs

Reuters

BERLIN — The heirs of the German company that built the crematoriums at Auschwitz and other death camps will not get the factory site in Eastern Germany back, a regional government official said Wednesday.

However, claims by the heirs of J.A. Topf & Söhne for restitution of private assets are still under consideration, the spokesman for the Office for Outstanding Property Questions in Thuringia said.

The World Jewish Congress has pledged to fight the claims of the Topf heirs, saying returning their property would make a mockery of the memory of millions of innocent victims.

The Topf heirs are seeking restitution for property seized by the Communist government of East Germany under laws introduced after Germany's unification in 1990.

In Weimar, eight skinheads were charged with public disorder and damage to public property in connection with an attack July 23 at the Buchenwald concentration camp, during which they allegedly threatened to kill an employee.

WORLD BRIEFS

China Dissident's Seizure Upsets U.S.

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The United States said it was "very distressed" that China detained a leading dissident Wednesday, one day after promising Commerce Secretary Ronald H. Brown that it would open new talks with Washington on human rights.

Police took the dissident, Wang Dan, from his home for questioning but released him seven hours later. He had been detained for 12 hours over the weekend as Mr. Brown arrived in Beijing. Mr. Wang was a student leader of the 1989 pro-democracy protests in Tiananmen Square.

"We're very distressed by the reports that he was again detained for several hours today in Beijing," the State Department spokesman, Mike McCurry, said. "We call upon Chinese authorities to respect Wang Dan's human rights and the rights of other Chinese citizens."

Afghans Threaten to Target Airliners

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (AP) — The main opposition alliance in Afghanistan warned Wednesday that it would start shooting down civilian aircraft because they were believed to be carrying military supplies.

The civil war has reduced Afghanistan's national airline, Ariana, to a handful of planes that fly from the eastern city of Jalalabad to other countries in the region.

The Afghan factions have a wide array of sophisticated weapons, including U.S.-made Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

Nigerian Judge Delays Suit by Union

LAGOS (Reuters) — A Nigerian court on Wednesday adjourned to Sept. 6 a suit by oil union leaders challenging their dismissal by the military ruler, General Sani Abacha.

Judge I. N. Auta, standing in for Judge Mamman Kolo of the High Court, adjourned the hearing soon after the case was introduced. Officials said Judge Kolo was away on family matters. At the first hearing on Aug. 23, Judge Kolo reinstated the union leaders. General Abacha dismissed them two weeks ago to end a strike by oil workers that is now in its ninth week.

Rwanda Executions Continue in East

GOMA, Zaire (AFP) — People are still being executed in eastern Rwanda and their bodies thrown into the Kagera River, but the responsibility is undetermined, a United Nations spokesman said here Wednesday.

The spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said from five to eight bodies are found daily in the river that borders Rwanda and Tanzania. Every week some 12,000 refugees cross the border into Tanzania.

The new government installed by the Tutsi-led Rwandan Patriotic Front, which routed the army and seized power in July, has pledged to bring those held responsible for the genocide to proper trial, with no summary reprisals.

Sri Lanka Ends Rebel-Area Embargo

COLOMBO (AFP) — Prime Minister Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga of Sri Lanka lifted an economic embargo on Tamil guerrilla-held territory Wednesday and called for peace talks to end ethnic bloodshed.

Mrs. Kumaratunga said she expected her "unconditional and unilateral" action to clear the way for a dialogue between the government and Tamil Tiger rebels to resolve a conflict that has claimed some 30,000 lives since 1972.

The government would immediately remove 28 items from a list of 42 banned from the territory under control of the separatist Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. Mrs. Kumaratunga said only items that could go directly into the manufacture of bombs and other weapons will remain embargoed.

Egypt Presses Israel on Nuclear Arms

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The Egyptian foreign minister, Amr Moussa, pressed Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel on Wednesday to join a ban on nuclear weapons.

Israel is widely believed to possess nuclear weapons, but an Israeli official quoted Mr. Rabin as insisting that arms control apply to the entire region.

Mr. Moussa said he and Mr. Rabin agreed that Israel and Egyptian experts would meet in about a month to discuss the subject.

Israelis Ask Munich Olympic Damages

PARIS (Reuters) — Relatives of the Israeli athletes killed by terrorists at the 1972 Olympics are seeking \$40 million in damages and accrued interest from Munich and the state of Bavaria, an Olympic Committee official said.

The Olympic Committee, meeting in Paris, received a letter from lawyers asking them to intervene with German authorities on behalf of the families.

The lawyers said they represented 27 individuals from the families of the athletes. Nine athletes died along with five of the eight guerrillas who mounted the attack.

Philippine Miners All Feared Lost

MALANGAS, Philippines (Reuters) — Rescuers abandoned hope on Wednesday for miners trapped in a gas explosion that killed at least 82 people in the Philippines' worst coal-mining disaster.

"I am sure they are all dead by now," Colonel Manibang Omar, police commander of Zamboanga del Sur, said as rescuers wearing asbestos suits and oxygen masks inched their way along an underground tunnel where 18 bodies lie unrecovered.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Station Picked for British Rail Link

LONDON (AFP) — The British government announced Wednesday that Ebbsfleet, in northern Kent, would be the site for one of the two international stations on the high-speed rail link between London and the Channel Tunnel.

Britain's Channel link is not likely to be completed before the year 2002, while France, in contrast, has its fast link already in place, and the Belgian one will be completed in 1997.

One section of the former KGB headquarters in Vilnius, Lithuania, has been turned into a museum documenting the treatment of political prisoners under the KGB. The Victims of Genocide Museum includes an interrogation cell with padded walls and a totally dark isolation cell.

Mozambique's Parliament has voted to legalize casinos, hoping to attract foreign money, particularly from neighboring South Africa.

In an effort to make South Korea as clean and disciplined as Singapore, the government plans to increase fines for littering, spitting, jaywalking and other petty crimes to \$625. People who cut into lines at public places and smoke in nonsmoking areas will also face larger fines under the proposal.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

What's the Rush? Germans Ask, On Express-Mail Drug Deliveries

Legitimate businessmen, it seems, are not the only ones turning to private express-mail services when they need something delivered fast. Drug dealers have also found these services valuable, the German newsweekly Focus reports.

In 1992 customs workers in the Cologne district alone found 12 kilograms (26 pounds) of cocaine and heroin in packages being transported by private services. That amount doubled the following year.

The result has been trouble for the express services. Customs officers have greatly increased their manual inspection of packages from suspicious regions, meaning that delivery is delayed, removing the raison d'être of these services.

But one of the biggest, Federal Express, has struck back. Employees at the sending end type relevant information — Does the declared value of the package far exceed its alleged contents? Is the shipment going from a firm to an individual? — into a hand-held computer. Data are sent by satellite to Germany, where Federal Express alerts the authorities. In exchange, customs officials promise not to delay the company's packages unnecessarily.

Around Europe

A new Czech nationality law has come under fire from human-rights advocates, who say it is intended to chase Gypsies; most of them born in Slovakia, out of the country.

The new law requires proof of two years of established residence and five years without any criminal record to gain nationality. In

effect, reports El Pais, the Spanish daily, the law has made one-third of the 300,000 Gypsies in the Czech Republic stateless people — stripping them of the right to vote, to work, or to benefit from state services.

"The intention of the law," said Ina Zoon of the Tolerance Foundation, a Prague human rights organization, "is to get rid of the Gypsies."

She said it was driving many Gypsies into lives of "absolute clandestinity, marginalization, without education or health care."

Being an official "Seigneur de l'ouveterie," or "master of the wolf hunt," in the French Vosges region was not such a bad life for Gerard Mathieu of Vitteil — until a wolf had the audacity to enter his district. Now Mr. Mathieu is getting no rest.

There are 1,500 lieutenants de l'ouveterie in France today — a position created in the days of Charlemagne to help protect people and livestock from wild wolves, according to Le Figaro, the Paris daily. Today Mr. Mathieu and his colleagues have other work — keeping an eye on flora and other fauna, helping fight rabies — because there are no more wolves in France. Or were no more, until the recent appearance in the Vosges, in the northeastern part of the country.

The wolf, first spotted three months ago, has killed about a dozen sheep. Under Mr. Mathieu's direction, 20 hunters, some with infrared binoculars, have been stalking the animal.

Mr. Mathieu, whose position as lieutenant de l'ouveterie is unpaid, normally works full time as a barber. But now he spends his afternoons placing bait and setting traps. "For three months," he says, "I've been under pressure from the prefect and the media." He longs for the good old days when a master of the wolf hunt did not have to worry about things like wolves.

Brian Knowlton

German 'Sting' Under Attack

The Associated Press

BONN — A pacifist group filed charges Wednesday against the German police, who it claims endangered millions of people by running a sting operation that brought deadly plutonium into Germany.

The German chapter of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War charged an unnamed undercover agent with incitement to illegal dealing in radioactive materials. The charge was brought in the Munich state court.

The charge is not likely to come to trial, but it represents the latest attack on the German government's handling of leaks

of radioactive material from the former Soviet Union.

The opposition Social Democrats accuse the government of staging seizures of weapons-grade nuclear material to give the impression of an effective anti-crime policy to influence the Oct. 16 federal elections.

In three of four cases revealed since May, undercover police agents or informants acted as buyers for the material.

In one such sting operation, police on Aug. 10 confiscated a suitcase arriving on a Lufthansa flight from Moscow to Munich containing about 350 grams (13 ounces) of weapons-grade plutonium. Three suspected smugglers — two Spaniards and a Colombian — were arrested.

The physicians group charged that Bavarian police could have prevented the material from entering Germany by notifying authorities in Russia.

Thief Reported in Russia

Thieves smashed through a wall and took a capsule containing 4.5 grams of radioactive cesium-137 Tuesday from a chemical plant in the central Russian town of Tarnob, the Emergency Ministry said Wednesday, according to Reuters in Moscow.

Cesium, which is found in mining devices used to measure soil density and moisture, is not used in the construction of nuclear weapons.

No Power Struggle, North Korea Says

Reuters

VIENNA — A senior North Korean diplomat and member of the ruling Kim family said Wednesday that there was no power struggle going on in the country and that Kim Jong Il would be inaugurated as head of state in the near future.

"There is no power struggle at all. There is no instability, everything is going smoothly," said Kim Gwang Sop, ambassador to Austria and son-in-law of the late president, Kim Il Sung.

The North Korean dismissed Western reports of anti-government pamphlets being distributed in Pyongyang.

Kim Il Sung died July 8, reportedly of a heart attack. His eldest son, Kim Jong Il, long designated as successor, has yet to be officially named leader or head of the Communist Party.

"There is no question of the succession because that was solved a long time ago," the diplomat said. "Kim Jong Il has led the party, state and army roles for more than 20 years."

He said North Korea's stability was very strong, adding, "Because of that we do not need to be in any hurry."

The ambassador said the son had kept out of the limelight while his father was alive to focus North Korea's attention on the veteran leader. And he repeated North Korean assurances that Kim Jong Il would follow his father's policies.

The diplomat denied that Kim Jong Il had not been seen in public since the July 20 memorial service for his father.

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Cubans making their way to a raft off Cojimar. Across the Straits of Florida, many people oppose the refugee flow.

'No Way, We're Full,' Say Many in U.S.

By William Booth
Washington Post Service

PLANTATION, Florida — As the Clinton administration and its critics tussle over policy toward President Fidel Castro and Cuba's flood of refugees, it is here in the battle-scarred suburbs where the real political battle over immigration is being waged.

Many of the largely white, middle-class swing voters who will decide the next election in Florida — like their counterparts around the country — do not want more immigrants. No offense, they say, but that is the way they feel.

The Cubans are just like everybody else. They want to come to the United States, and I don't blame them," said Ricky Saunders, a construction worker munching a hamburger at a mom-and-pop cafe in a small here in Broward County, site of most of the white flight from heavily Latino Dade County and Miami. "But this country can't take them all. I'm sorry but it's no way, José. We're full."

So far, suburban white voters seem to like what President Bill Clinton and Governor Lawton Chiles of Florida are doing. At least for now, the two Democrats have stopped the Cubans from en-

tering the country by taking them to the U.S. naval base in Guantánamo Bay, Cuba. To the voters of Plantation, everything else is back-page news.

Black voters seem to agree. "It's not secret there's a real schism between black Americans and Cubans in Miami," said H. T. Smith, a black community activist. "If you took a poll among black Americans in Miami, 90 percent would be in favor of Clinton's current policy, especially if he carries it out to the letter."

In Florida, a place filled with outsiders, voters of all political and ethnic stripes repeatedly tell pollsters that there are already enough people here taxing overburdened schools, hospitals and roads.

Added to the underlying national tilt toward nativism is the feeling that Latinos, in particular the Cubans, have "taken over" South Florida — both for good and bad.

In Miami, unlike many other cities with large Latino populations, Cuban-Americans hold more than token positions of power in business and politics. In fact, they run the town.

And while there is grudging respect among many whites for what the Cuban-Americans have done in creating a kind of gateway city to Latin America, there is

also resentment of their special treatment, their different language and their political clout.

Max Castro, a scholar at the North-South Center at the University of Miami who has written widely on the tensions between whites and Latinos here, said there was a great difference of opinion between what he called the "enlightened accommodation" of whites in the elite and the anger expressed by many middle-class and working-class whites, who feel that they do not so much "accommodate" Cuban Americans as compete against them.

Mr. Chiles and Mr. Clinton, he said, were both successfully appealing to white and black voters who felt overwhelmed by immigration and feared a loss of status and jobs.

In Broward County, just north of Dade, many whites interviewed said they resented the new arrivals and believed that both Cuban and Haitian refugees were burdening the state.

"The American dream ain't as big as it used to be," said George Banks, a hotel manager. "Taxes keep going up, people keep coming and there's not enough to go around for everybody. The Cubans should solve their problems in Cuba."

Former Prisoners Among Cuba Refugees

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MIAMI — The exodus of Cuban refugees toward the United States shifted back to a heavy stream on Wednesday, amid indications that the authorities in Havana have released prisoners to join those fleeing the island.

Officials in Washington said the prisoner issue would be discussed Thursday when delegations from the United States and Cuba meet in New York.

Nearly 400 Cuban rafters were rescued by the U.S. Coast Guard in just a few hours Wednesday. The flow of Cubans had slowed dramatically over the weekend because of bad weather and repeated warnings they would be held indefinitely in a camp at the U.S. Naval Base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

But the numbers surged to 1,234 on Tuesday, up from 84 on Sunday. Officials were concerned about a repeat of last week when the flow of refugees reached as many as 3,000 a day.

Among the more than 15,000 Cubans being detained at Guantánamo are about 100 suspected of being released prisoners, a U.S. official said. However, the official said all appear to have served time for minor offenses.

Cuban prisoners are routinely tattooed between the thumb and forefinger, making them easily identifiable.

Cuban authorities angered U.S. officials 14 years ago when they allowed thousands of prisoners and mental patients to join the Mariel boatlift, in which 125,000 refugees made it to U.S. shores. Many of those prisoners had been guilty of violent crimes.

The Clinton administration got a boost in its struggle to cope with the refugee crisis on Tuesday when Panama and Honduras announced they would provide safe havens for a total of 15,000 people.

The administration has been working closely with governments in the region to

respond to this problem," said Mike McCurry, the State Department spokesman. "Clearly, we welcome the assistance that will be available from these announcements and others that we expect in the future."

The administration is working out final details with the Turks and Caicos Islands, a British colony that has offered to take 2,000 Cubans for three months, and officials say they have hopes that Belize will agree to take up to 10,000. Last week, Mexican officials said they would take some refugees who have relatives in Mexico; Venezuela has made a similar commitment.

Despite the higher number of Cubans rescued on Tuesday and Wednesday, the news from Central America fueled the administration's confidence that it was bringing the situation under control. The tone was noticeably more upbeat than last week.

(AP, NYT)

Schools on Offensive Against Guns

By William Celis 3d
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When students in Corpus Christi, Texas, report for school this fall, they will be greeted by dogs trained to sniff out guns.

In San Diego, students are reporting to new schools built without lockers, eliminating what school officials say is the most common hiding place for guns.

And in Charlotte, North Carolina, students in some schools will not be able to carry book bags from class to class because they can conceal firearms.

Driven by an increasing number of shootings in classrooms, hallways and on and near campuses, school systems across the country this summer enacted tough and often hotly debated anti-gun regulations to eliminate weapons from most public high schools and some junior high schools.

Under most of these provisions, a stu-

dent caught with a firearm will automatically be suspended for up to a year, even if the student is not ultimately convicted of a criminal offense.

Once the province of large urban districts, these restrictions are now catching on in smaller cities, suburbs and rural areas where problems with guns have developed in recent years.

Enforced by a variety of means, like metal detectors, dogs and locker searches, the policies have been prodded by the Clinton administration's Goals 2000: Educate America Act.

Approved in March by Congress, the legislation requires school districts to address the issue of guns by enacting local regulations or possibly risk losing money for federal education programs. The legislation does not direct school districts to adopt a specific policy.

"The federal law was a good way for Congress to get involved," said Michael Cacerly, executive director of the Council

of Great City Schools, an association of the 50 largest school districts. "But its practical effects have yet to be seen."

The anti-gun policies face hurdles, not the least of which are the guns themselves and the students' efficiency in hiding them.

About 135,000 guns are brought to the nation's 85,000 public schools every day, according to an estimate by the National School Boards Association. Metal detectors, security forces and locker inspections have only made a dent in that number, school officials across the country say.

Some parents and students question the new, hard-nosed approach of some school officials. In Eugene, Oregon, for example, the principal at Sheldon High School was criticized for tearing out all the student lockers as a precautionary measure.

"I got the hell beat out of me for doing it," the principal, Jim Ford, said. But, he added, "I see getting rid of the lockers as small change in the big picture."

Simpson Bid For Old Files Is Rejected

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A judge dealt another blow Wednesday to O.J. Simpson's effort to inject the racial issue into his case, rejecting a defense request to review the personnel files of detectives.

"I did not find any reports, incident reports, any information that was pertinent to the issues in this case," Superior Court Judge Lance A. Ito said.

The defense had sought the records of four detectives, but Judge Ito said he saw cause to review only those of Mark Fuhrman and Philip Vannatter.

On Tuesday, he also turned down defense efforts to see Mr. Fuhrman's military records. He said the Marine Corps files were irrelevant to defense suggestions that the detective was a racist and a liar.

Mr. Fuhrman reported finding a bloody glove behind Mr. Simpson's estate that appeared to match one at the murder scene.

Defense sources have said they are considering a trial strategy portraying Mr. Fuhrman, who is white, as a racist who could have planted evidence to incriminate Mr. Simpson, who is black.

Mr. Simpson has pleaded not guilty to murdering his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend Ronald L. Goldman.

POLITICAL NOTES

Rallying Round the Filibuster

WASHINGTON — As Congress grinds down the pre-election home stretch, congressional Democrats claim that the peculiar Senate phenomenon known as the filibuster is more of an obstacle to legislation than ever.

A recent study released by the Democratic Study Group, a research group for House members, suggested that senators, most of them Republican, staged more filibusters in the last Congress, the 102d, than in the entire 19th century. And evidence indicates that talkathons are being mounted in this current Congress nearly as rapidly, forcing 55 motions to limit debate so far, compared with 62 in all of the last two-year session.

Senators have always considered their chamber the more deliberative body of Congress, and one of their most cherished rights is the ability of each member to speak almost endlessly on legislation. It is that right that gave birth to the filibuster.

Under Senate rules, a filibuster can be halted only by passing a motion for cloture, requiring 60 votes. Since the Senate now has 44 Republicans and 56 Democrats, the majority party often finds it difficult to get to 60.

The result is that often the objection of one member raises the threat of a filibuster and is enough to delay action. It has become the most common of an array of procedural maneuvers Senate Republicans have been employing to tie up Democrats trying to enact President Bill Clinton's ambitious domestic agenda, including health care, crime and economic stimulus legislation.

But now some House members are agitating for change in the way the Senate does its business. For this increase in acrimony, some say the Democrats have mainly themselves to blame, particularly the way they have used the rules of the House to dominate that body where Republicans have been in a minority for 40 years.

"They squeeze out the Republicans," said Charles O. Jones of the Brookings Institution,

a Washington research group. "So Republicans would argue in defense of the filibuster: 'Look what the Democrats have done in the House. The Senate is a place where we can still maintain some rights for the minority party, and we damn well are not going to give it up.'"

(LAT)

Whitewater Staff Dispersing

WASHINGTON — Key prosecutors in the Whitewater investigation have told the independent counsel, Kenneth W. Starr, that they will leave as soon as he can hire a new staff, a development that is likely to cause delays in the sensitive investigation of Mr. Clinton's financial affairs.

More than half of the staff attorneys have rebuffed Mr. Starr's request that they stay on to handle the investigation under his leadership. Although some of the lawyers say they have great respect for Mr. Starr, his Aug. 5 selection by a three-judge federal panel to replace the special counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., created great anguish among the Whitewater staff. The prosecutors had been working long hours and were said to be nearing indictments against some associated with the failed Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, but not the Clintons.

Mr. Starr's spokeswoman said he was consulting with "distinguished members of the legal community" for the names of possible staff replacements.

(WP)

Quote/Unquote

Representative Jim Moran, Democrat of Virginia, whose 3-year-old daughter is undergoing chemotherapy after surgery for a malignant brain tumor, on the health care issue: "Until now, I thought marginal reform was appropriate. But having been through this, I think we need to do more than that. I don't ever want any parent to go through what Mary and I have been through. But I certainly don't want them to go through it without the resources to pay for their child's care." (WP)

Dole's Latest Target: GATT Agreement

By Keith Bradsher
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Only a few days after helping turn back President Bill Clinton's vision of universal health care, Senator Bob Dole has begun urging that Congress not act until next year on another issue important to the Democratic White House: a global free-trade agreement.

Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, said in an opinion article that appeared in The Wichita Eagle on Sunday that although he supported the 117-nation pact, he and his constituents in Kansas had many questions about its cost and its effects on American labor and environmental laws.

"We should not race to complete a major trade bill until we know what awaits us at the finish line," he said, adding that the issue could be addressed next year.

If approved by Congress, the pact would cut tariffs around the world by a third and expand the free-trade rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to cover new industries ranging from farming to accounting. A World Trade Organization would administer the new rules.

C. Clarkson Hine, a spokes-

man for Mr. Dole, said Tuesday that the senator had taken this action because of unresolved issues concerning the trade agreement, not from any desire to give Mr. Clinton a political defeat shortly before the November election.

"It's not a political issue, it's a trade issue," he said.

But congressional Democrats accused Mr. Dole of playing politics with an agreement that, by one estimate, could add \$100 billion a year to U.S. economic output in a decade.

"I don't think there is any question that there is a political dimension to this," said Representative Robert T. Matsui, Democrat of California, the chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee's trade panel.

Mr. Matsui said the United States would suffer international embarrassment if Congress did not pass the agreement this year, because the world's leading trading nations, including the United States, have informally agreed to try to put the pact in place Jan. 1. The actual terms of the agreement, however, allow countries to wait until July 1 to adopt it and change their tariffs and trade laws accordingly.

A Clinton administration of-

ficial said: "We have every intention of working with the bipartisan leadership and finishing it this year. We're not going to play politics with trade."

But Mr. Dole's newspaper article emphasized that his hostility to quick action was broadly grounded in his constituents' misgivings about the agreement.

"Calls and letters have been flooding my office — and I am sure my colleagues' offices, too — on the subject of implementing the WTO," the senator wrote. "People are concerned."

Mr. Dole accused the Clinton administration of not doing enough to explain to the public what was in the trade pact, which was reached last December in Geneva after seven years of negotiations.

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate and an outspoken opponent of free-trade deals, said Mr. Dole's reference to consti-

tuents' concerns could make it more difficult for him to change his stance later.

Mr. Clinton received some of his highest ratings in opinion polls after congressional approval last November of the North American Free Trade Agreement, which took effect Jan. 1 and will eliminate trade and investment barriers.

The House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee have produced bills that use different approaches to raise the money needed to offset the \$12 billion in federal tariff revenue over five years that the world trade pact would eliminate.

The House also included a provision that would allow the president to negotiate further trade agreements that could include trade sanctions against countries, including the United States, that use labor and environmental rules as trade barriers.

'Multinational Force Is Going to Haiti,' U.S. Affirms

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States government said Wednesday that American troops would be dispatched to Haiti, either to expel the country's military junta or to help restore order if the generals bow to international pressure and depart.

"The multinational force is going to Haiti," said Deputy Defense Secretary John M. Deutch, referring to the pre-

dominantly American fighting coalition about to be trained in Puerto Rico. Training is expected to take a week to 10 days.

Mr. Deutch said about 10,000 U.S. troops would be in a coalition force supplemented by a few hundred from other hemisphere countries. He said the point of such a large force was to minimize American and Haitian casualties.

Clinton administration officials have warned the Haitian

leader, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, and his cohorts for months that they risk an invasion if they do not quit and permit restoration of the elected president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, who was ousted three years ago.

Denying reports that the Pentagon was reluctant to act, Mr. Deutch said there was no policy disagreement with the State Department, usually depicted in the media as more prone to use the force authorized by the United Nations Security Council in July.

Even so, Deputy Secretary of State Strobe Talbott said the use of force would be "a last resort."

Mr. Deutch and Mr. Talbott headed a U.S. delegation that went to Kingston, Jamaica, on Tuesday and won unanimous support of the 15-nation Caribbean Community and Common Market for the UN resolution.

Administration officials are hopeful that the Bahamas, Antigua and Guyana, which did not commit troops on Tuesday, will do so eventually. They would supplement the roughly 300 troops from other Caribbean nations.

Rosa Parks, 81, Rights Pioneer, Hurt in Robbery

Reuters

DETROIT — Rosa Parks, 81, the black woman whose refusal to give up her seat on a bus to a white man helped launch the civil rights movement in the South, was recovering from facial bruises Wednesday after being assaulted in her home.

The police said a man had kicked down the back door of Mrs. Parks's home in a robbery attempt, and when he found her in her bedroom, demanded money. "She gave him the money, and then he struck her," a policeman said.

On Dec. 1, 1955, Mrs. Parks was riding on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama, when a white man demanded her seat. She refused and was jailed. Her defiance was publicized and together with other such actions led Southern blacks to demand their rights.

Away From Politics

• Federal investigators examining a crash last year that left a deflated blimp draped over the side of a New York City apartment house said that rip-resistant fabric and improved safety devices on blimps might help prevent such crashes.

• Thirteen people died, apparently of heroin overdoses, in six days in New York City, and officials said the deaths might be linked to a lethal batch of 94-percent-pure heroin known as China Cat.

• The hurricane known as John caused \$10 million to \$15 million in damage to support facilities on Johnston Island when it swept over the mid-Pacific atoll last week, but it left the \$240 million chemical weapons disposal plant intact.

• The Boy Scouts have dismissed a 24-year-old counselor for allegedly shooting a BB gun at scouts attending a summer camp, hitting one boy between the eyes. Sean Turner, 24, faces seven counts of assault. He was being held in lieu of \$100,000 bail in upstate New York.

• A federal judge in Miami ordered a cruise ship company that pleaded guilty to dumping oil in the Atlantic to pay \$500,000 and establish an environmental program to prevent another such spill. Palm Beach Cruises SA had pleaded guilty.

• A judge in Pensacola, Florida, refused to dismiss two prior misdemeanor charges against Paul Hill, the man accused of murdering an abortion clinic doctor and his volunteer escort on July 29.

• The trial of Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman and 12 others charged with plotting to bomb the United Nations and other New York landmarks was delayed until Dec. 5. The trial, originally scheduled to begin Sept. 19, was postponed because of problems relating to the legal representation of two defendants.

AP, NYT, Reuters

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Cornered Serbian and U.S. Presidents Take a Look at Togetherness

By Roger Cohen

New York Times Service

BELGRADE — Frustrated in its attempt to engineer a Bosnian settlement, the United States is looking at a new policy for ending the war — defeat or ouster of the Bosnian Serbian leaders with the help of their former patron, the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic.

It is a high-risk policy for the Clinton administration and for Mr. Milosevic. But after the Bosnian Serbs' rejection in a referendum of an American-backed peace plan for Bosnia, it has emerged as the only alternative to an increase in the fighting.

After some wavering, the Bosnian Serbian rejection of the peace plan, which included a partition of Bosnia-Herzegovina, is now categorical and appears to be backed by over 90 percent of the Serbian population in Bosnia.

"The map is history," said an aide to Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic. "It is completely and totally and utterly unacceptable. You can put it in the archives."

But for the Clinton administration, which spent months drafting the plan with Russia, Britain, France, and Germany, the map's offer of 51 percent of the territory to the Muslim-led Bosnian government and 49 percent to the Serbs amounts to a final attempt to reach what it regards as an equitable peace and will not be withdrawn.

It is in this dogged pursuit of the proposed settlement that the outlines of an unlikely marriage of

interests has emerged between the Clinton administration and its longtime Balkan enemy, Mr. Milosevic.

The United States, bereft of alternatives, wants the peace plan to stick; Mr. Milosevic, leading a country weary by a long trade embargo, now wants the war he planned and backed to go away because he judges that the economic and political risks for its continuation have become too great.

Thus, for the Serbian and the American presidents, the plan is the only way out.

But the critical question for the Clinton administration is how far to support and how far to believe the man whose vision of a Greater Serbia was the vehicle of his rise to power and the centerpiece of his hold on it before he turned on the Bosnian Serbs three weeks ago and cut them off by closing the border.

"Milosevic does not have a record of credibility that you would jump to accept," one American official said, alluding to an earlier Serbian embargo on the Bosnian Serbs that quickly evaporated last year. "But this time he seems to mean business. And if we are satisfied that the embargo is airtight, the possibility of easing trade sanctions on Serbia would be looked at with favor."

Inspections of the border by U.S. diplomats over the last three weeks suggested that it is virtually

sealed. But officials said the Clinton administration would not be satisfied that the frontier is closed unless several hundred international monitors were allowed to station themselves there.

This stance has already provoked tensions with Russia, whose foreign minister, Andrei V. Kozyrev, complained on Tuesday of "diplomatic inertia" and "little flexibility" among the so-called contact group of countries in rewarding Mr. Milosevic for his new stand.

Mr. Kozyrev, at the very least, wants an opening of Belgrade airport. His desire for quick action is understandable. The political situation in Serbia is delicate.

If Mr. Milosevic does agree to the placing of several hundred monitors on Serbian soil between his citizens and the Serbs west of the Drina River, he will be ridiculed by his former nationalist allies, the Serbian Radical Party of Vojislav Seselj. More importantly, there could well be some muttering in the ranks of the Serbian-dominated Yugoslav Army.

On the other hand, if Mr. Milosevic resists the American demand for monitors, and is not rewarded by an easing of sanctions for having turned on the Bosnian Serbs, his political support could erode. What, his opponents will ask, have you gained by betraying our fellow Serbs?

For now, with his control of the media and his deft exploitation of Serbian weariness with the war in Bosnia, Mr. Milosevic has kept firm control. Opinion polls that were hostile to the peace plan

have suddenly turned favorable. State television interviews lovers of peace rather than prosecutors of war.

The fact remains, however, that he has taken considerable risk and headed into uncharted territory by dumping the Bosnian Serbs.

"Milosevic wants a lifting of sanctions and so he is prepared to push us into an unfavorable agreement," the senior aide to Mr. Karadzic said. "In other words, he is prepared to sell the more than 1 million Serbs west of the Drina in order to strengthen his political situation. Our people are bitter and appalled by what he has done and if he thinks he can push our leaders from power, it is not going to work."

Certainly, the Bosnian Serbs, even isolated from Serbia, still have considerable assets — the support of the Orthodox Church, of most Serbs living outside the region and of several opposition parties in Serbia. Moreover, even if the Bosnian Serbian referendum was imperfect, it suggests a considerable unity massed behind a powerful army led by the most skillful general in Bosnia, General Ratko Mladic.

"Fuel is our one problematic issue," an aide to Mr. Karadzic said. "But as Serbia has done under the embargo, we will get it at a price. For now we have strategic reserves and our sources, like the Muslims in Gorazde who sell us what the United Nations hands out to them. We are not too worried." The Bosnian Serbs are now preparing for a long

war. For them, the peace plan is a recipe for extinction. They want the plan scrapped and a solution built around an exchange where the Muslim-led government would give up enclaves in eastern Bosnia for territory to the north and west of Sarajevo.

"The solution lies in dividing Sarajevo and in granting international recognition to our state or entity," the senior Bosnian Serbian official said.

All this is quite unacceptable to the Clinton administration, which therefore faces the uncomfortable task of fulfilling its promise to press for a lifting of the arms embargo on the Bosnian Muslims after Oct. 15. More, and more intense, war would then follow.

Unless, that is, something should happen to Mr. Karadzic. A year ago junior officers in the Bosnian Serbian militia staged an insurrection in Banja Luka, placing tanks on the street and demanding election and the removal of the Karadzic leadership, described as war profiteers. General Mladic managed to calm the uprising.

But links between the Yugoslav Army and the Bosnian Serbian forces remain strong. If Mr. Milosevic has the Yugoslav Army behind his new policy, American officials believe restiveness may now exist among Bosnian Serbian officers.

But one thing is clear. If the United States is ever to pry Mr. Karadzic from his army and his command, the only possible effective vehicle is Mr. Milosevic.

Bhutto Cancels Gaza Trip Over Dispute With Israelis

Agence France-Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto has decided not to reschedule an aborted visit to the Gaza Strip, despite Israel's decision to authorize the trip after three days of wrangling, officials said Wednesday.

"We do not recognize Israeli authority in the Occupied Territories. So we do not need their permission," a foreign office spokesman said. "Bhutto has called off the visit," he said. Miss Bhutto had planned to visit Gaza during her Sept. 4-6 trip to Egypt to attend the United Nations World Population conference.

Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, issued an invitation to Miss Bhutto to visit Gaza after Israel granted the Palestinians autonomy in the region. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel stated that the self-rule agreement did not give the PLO the right to grant visas to enter the Gaza Strip, and barred Miss Bhutto from the area without Israel's approval.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres subsequently said he told Mr. Arafat that Israel had changed its position, and agreed to Miss Bhutto's visit. Mr. Peres said he had told Mr. Arafat that "we had no wish to damage the peace process or the Palestinian Authority. The problem was not Madame Bhutto, but the procedure."

RUSSIANS: Good-Bye, Germany

Continued from Page 1

packing up this week to return home. Many face a sharp cut in pay or outright demobilization from an army that has shrunk from 4 million in 1988 to about 1.6 million today.

They leave behind them an ecological catastrophe. Collectively covering an area the size of Luxembourg, the former Russian encampments are saturated with a half-century's worth of pollution, ranging from dumped motor oil and chemicals to artillery duds and abandoned vehicles.

On Wednesday, however, the farewell rhetoric focused on the tens of thousands of Soviet sol-

diers who fell during World War II and whose remains will stay on German soil even as their descendants return home. "Almost 320,000 of our soldiers found their last resting place on German soil," Mr. Yeltsin said. "But for their heroism, today's Europe would not exist and Germany would not be prospering."

Quake Rocks Japan's North

Reuters

TOKYO — An earthquake with its major effects around Kushiro on the eastern coast of Hokkaido rocked wide areas of northern Japan on Wednesday.

MOWER: Brotherly Love

Continued from Page 1

got new plugs," he says, recalling his forced stop in West Bend, Iowa.

He had still more trouble 90 miles later when he ran out of money in Charles City. By then it was mid-July, and his next Social Security check was nearly two weeks away.

Mr. Straight pulled over to the side of the road and lived out of his trailer, eating the groceries he had packed, sleeping on the foam rubber he had brought and waving to the cars that whizzed past.

"I wasn't uncomfortable," he says.

Mother Nature was his next enemy: Heavy rains stopped him for a week only 30 miles from the Wisconsin border. "I'm not crazy enough to drive in the rain," he says. "If you can't see, get off the damn road."

After the rains eased, Mr. Straight hit the road again, softly. On Aug. 16, he arrived at his brother's trailer, having covered 300 miles (counting his abortive first attempt).

He had broken down a third time, and he made the last few furlongs with a farmer pushing his crippled lawn mower.

Hank's son, Dayne, 22, was just home from his job at a cheese factory. He had not seen Uncle Ray in about six years, but when he saw a truck pushing an elderly man astride, he immediately recognized him.

"I'm a Straight," says Dayne, as if that explained all there is to know about persistence. "We knew he was coming. It was just a matter of when he'd get here."



Alvin Ray Straight, right, after arrival in Blue River, Wisconsin, to see his brother Hank.

ULSTER: IRA Abandons Warfare for Peace Talks

Continued from Page 1

south. Among other things, it is not clear whether loyalist paramilitaries, who have been involved in increasingly violent shadow warfare with the IRA, will abide by the cease-fire, or whether loyalist politicians, who are the IRA's sworn ene-

mies, will agree to participate in any peace process in which Mr. Adams and his allies are at the table.

Despite British assurances, there were sharp fears in loyalist neighborhoods that Britain may have made concessions to the IRA, including compromising the cornerstone of British policy toward Northern Ireland: the principle there can be no change in the status of Ulster without the consent of the majority of the people that live there.

"Is our constitution being tampered with or is it not?" a statement issued by a loyalist paramilitary command here demanded to know. "What deals have been done?"

At the same time, some loyalist and British politicians wondered whether the calls for a "complete cessation" of military operations meant the IRA was agreeing to a permanent end to violence, as both the British and the Irish governments had demanded last December, when they jointly outlined the terms under which the guerrilla organization might join the peace process.

In London, Mr. Major said he was "greatly encouraged" by the IRA move, but also cautioned that "we need to be clear that this is indeed intended to be a permanent renunciation of

violence, that is to say, for good."

If it is, he added, "then many options are open."

In Dublin, the Irish government described the IRA ceasefire as a "momentous decision," and Dick Spring, the foreign minister, said he believed the announcement did meet the terms of the joint British-Irish peace blueprint. "It is unconditional, and I think that is extremely important," he said.

Since 1969, the "troubles," as they are known in Northern Ireland, have claimed more than 3,100 lives in both the province and on the British mainland, where the IRA carried its terror campaign in an effort to weaken British resolve. The cycle of violence continued early Wednesday, with a rocket attack on a police station here.

Skeptics noted that the IRA had called cease-fires in the past, in 1972 and 1975, but each time they dissolved in a new cycle of violence. As a result, even politicians like John Alderdice, the leader of Northern Ireland's Alliance Party, which draws on both sides for support, was urging caution.

"I have to say that most people here feel they judge the IRA by their actions and not by their words," Mr. Alderdice said. "So everyone will be watching very closely to see what happens."

The announcement of the cease-fire was a direct result of a joint diplomatic initiative launched more than a year ago by John Hume, a leader of moderate nationalist movement in Northern Ireland, and Mr. Adams, seeking a way to break the impasse in the province and bring Sinn Fein into the peace talks.

Building on that process, Mr. Major and Mr. Reynolds outlined last December a broad blueprint for peace in Northern Ireland, including the demand that the IRA forswear violence as a condition of joining the peace process. It also called for discussion of ways in which all sides might eventually come to terms with the conflicting demands of republicans, who seek Irish unity, and loyalists, who insist on maintaining Northern Ireland's connection with Britain.

In recent weeks, there have been unconfirmed reports of a proposed compromise, in which the Irish government would agree to a referendum and would drop its long-standing claim to Northern Ireland, enshrined in the republic's constitution, and Britain would, in return, amend the 1920 Government of Ireland Act, which established the partition of north and south.

CITY: India's New 'Calcutta'

Continued from Page 1

War improvisation — city officials have begun using data from satellites to identify unauthorized building sites.

More than half of the city's residents live in substandard housing, many in shacks without access to running water or proper sanitation facilities. The need for public services has resulted in rampant corruption within city departments. It is now virtually impossible to obtain electricity, telephone service or a cooking gas line without a bribe. The waiting list for a telephone contains 343,600 names.

The air has become so foul from vehicles that traffic policemen at the city's busiest intersections have been ordered to wear masks over their noses and mouths. A recent World Bank report listed New Delhi as one of the seven most polluted cities in the world.

"Delhi is collapsing," said Ashish Bose, a demographer at Jawaharlal Nehru University's Institute of Economic Growth. "Its infrastructure has already collapsed."

And, according to many, the situation is only growing worse. "By the year 2001, Delhi will be the biggest slum in the world," the city's chief minister, Madan Lal Khurana, said in a recent report by the Voluntary Health Association of India.

While Calcutta widely has been considered the world's ultimate symbol of Third World urban decay, New Delhi officials and residents say the more up-to-date reality is the disintegrating infrastructure of their once-grand capital.

Urban specialists say that megacities like New Delhi in the world's poorest countries are the globe's fastest-growing urban centers. New Delhi's population has doubled in the last decade, and it now has five times the population density of New York City.

In 1950, seven of the 10 largest cities in the world were in industrialized countries. By the end of this decade, according to projections by the United Nations Population Fund, eight of the top 10 will be in developing countries. Five of the world's 20 biggest cities — New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Karachi, Pakistan — will be in South Asia, the largest concentration of megacities in any region.

"While urban growth in many developing countries continues at an unprecedented rate," a report by the UN fund said, "the cities' capacity to provide economic opportunities and even modest levels of support services to newcomers is declining rather than increasing."

In New Delhi, maintenance of city services is virtually nonexistent, any efforts dwarfed by the immensity of the task of caring for a crumbling city.

When Chief Minister Khurana — New Delhi's first elected mayor — took over last fall, he discovered that 40 percent of the city's streetslights did not work and that hundreds of schools did not have running water, electricity or bathrooms. "People have become so frustrated, they have lost all confi-

dence in the Delhi government," said Mr. Khurana, who campaigned on a pledge to make New Delhi "clean and beautiful" — a mammoth task, by his own admission.

Perhaps the most obvious example of the city's problems, for both the rich and the poor, is its clogged streets, where 2.2 million motorized vehicles compete for space with tens of thousands of cycle rickshaws, or carts and pedestrians. The capital's rapid population growth,

'By the year 2001, Delhi will be the biggest slum in the world.'

Madan Lal Khurana, The city's chief minister.

combined with the car-buying power of its emerging middle class, puts 700 new vehicles on the road each day.

"Every day when I set off to work, I just take God's name and start my scooter," said Narish Bhatia, 38, a government bank employee. "The traffic management is very poor. Nobody follows rules. It is very risky."

Police records show that 1,730 people died on Delhi's chaotic streets last year — one of the highest numbers of traffic deaths of any city in the world, according to the World Health Organization.

Eight out of every 100 of these deaths were of passengers boarding or leaving the city's overloaded buses, which seldom halt at bus stops, forcing riders to run and leap aboard and to spring off the moving vehicle at their destinations. City officials say one of every five city buses is unfit for use, but add that the demand for transportation is so great that they must leave the buses on the roads.

The combination of pressure for more homes, offices and shops in Delhi has led to an epidemic of what politicians call "encroachment." Across New Delhi, private businesses and individuals have appropriated huge swaths of city land, building high-rise office buildings, entire slums and massive shopping areas — without permits, permission or land rights. About one-third of all the buildings in New Delhi are such "unauthorized" structures.

K. J. Alphonso, commissioner of land and projects for the all-powerful Delhi Development Authority, which controls much of the land in the city and determines what can be built on it, has launched an unpopular campaign to reclaim the city from encroachments.

In 18 months, Mr. Alphonso has boasted, he has knocked down 10,000 buildings and re-occupied 458 acres (185 hectares) of land. But it is rare that even the crusading commissioner tackles the rich or famous.

Mr. Bhatia, the bank worker, said as he sat on his motorbike, "If it's like this now, I can't imagine what Delhi will be like in the future."

VATICAN: Attack on Gore

Continued from Page 1

alliance with Islamic nations, the Vatican has won significant backing from Islamic scholars who, like some Roman Catholic figures, argue that the document promotes adolescent promiscuity, abortion and homosexuality.

Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Lebanon have announced that they will not attend the 170-nation conference in Cairo, where Egyptian Islamic fundamentalists have threatened to attack participants in what they term the "conference of licentiousness."

Prime Minister Tansu Ciller of Turkey, worried by strengthening Islamic sentiment in her

own country, has also said she will not attend.

Beyond the headline-grabbing arguments over abortion, the Vatican is also fundamentally opposed to the idea that population growth in itself is necessarily a hindrance to development.

Mr. Navarro-Valls again took issue Wednesday with Mr. Gore over a reported remark explaining the bloodletting in Rwanda as a result of the African country's population density.

"To this, I could respond that the population density of Japan is much greater than that of Rwanda, and there is no danger of people killing themselves there," Mr. Navarro-Valls said.

MOTHERHOOD DEFERRED:

A Woman's Journey

By Anne Taylor Fleming, 256 pages, \$23.95, Putnam.

Reviewed by Susan Cheever

WHEN we were little girls, our future was assured. While our brothers and fathers played baseball and learned how to exchange friendly shoulder punches, our mothers taught us to iron, sew, make hospital corners and bake cookies: the skills we would need when we grew up to be like them — and like generations of women before them.

Our dream was to get married, pass from being a daughter to being a wife as we walked down the aisle in a white dress, to live in a house with a picket fence and a yard for the kids, and to devote our lives to our husband and children just the way our mothers did.

Of course, that didn't happen. Ironing and sewing have become ancient arts. Marriages dissolve like soap bubbles. Women who never expected to work are playing office politics. Women who thought their marriages were forever are in court with No. 3. Women who looked forward to quitting work when they got pregnant are struggling single mothers. And women who assumed that they would get married and have towheads, but kept putting it off, thrilled by the pill and its sex-without-fear, pleasurable stalled in a kind of generational DMZ, are finding that while they stalled, their bodies aged and now it's too late.

Anne Taylor Fleming is one of those women, and her detailed, interesting book "Motherhood Deferred," is the story of her search through the dense, expensive thickets of medical technology for the baby she had put off having. "So after all those years of sex without procreation," she writes of herself, propped in the slumps as fertility doctor Richard Marrs injects a syringe of her husband's

sperm, "here I lie, engaged in this procreation without sex."

At age 37 Fleming had everything — Southern California-style — a successful, satisfying career in television and magazines, a loving husband, plenty of money and lots of friends. Then she decided she wanted to have a child.

The funny, which is sometimes funny, and sometimes sad, is the story of trying to get pregnant in a world where medical technology and ambition have overcome what we used to call destiny.

The strongest part of this book is its clear-eyed, often angry reporting on what it's like to go through every infertility treatment money can buy — and then another one. But Fleming also takes us backward into an account of her own life and the life of her generation.

Anne Taylor — who grew up in Los Angeles as the daughter of a pretty, loving actress mother and a difficult, absent actor father — married journalist Karl Fleming when she was 22. Karl Fleming when she was 22, became enthusiastically began her successful career as a journalist. She was Gidget with brains, a sex-kitten warrior determined to avoid the trap of children and family.

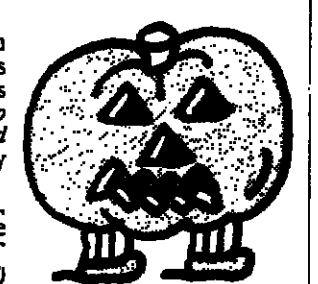
Although her marriage was good, she had seen her mother's disintegrate, and the anger of the feminist writing she read echoed her own. She inhaled Sally Kempton's scream of marital rage in *Esquire*; she read Friedan and Millet and Greer.

But freedom is never free. While Fleming explored the brave new world of life unencumbered by children, she missed other opportunities. Why did she wait? "As for real maternity, I still felt no twitches even as the first of my friends, all of us around 30 now, began to have babies. I watched them with awe as they cuddled and cooed." I too remember watching, with horror, as distinguished professional friends of mine were reduced to gurgling and kitchy-cooing in the presence of their own children. But then at 37, Fleming changed her

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Quentin Crisp, a Briton who loves to refer to himself as New York's Resident Alien, is reading "The Gay Guys Guide to Life: 462 Maxims, Manners and Mottos for the Gay Nineties" by Ken Hanes.

"It has lots of useful hints, like to wear high heels before Halloween rather than during." (John Brunton, *ITV*)



mind. "I finally stopped using my diaphragm, my faithful trusty diaphragm."

This book is the story of what happened next — and of Fleming's difficult coming to terms with her own childhood future. First nothing. Then the doctors and then the pills and finally the surgery. "I have been com-

ing here forever it seems," she writes of Marrs' clinic, "so completely has this place been the locus of my attention and dreams — and my losses."

Susan Cheever, whose most recent book is "A Woman's Life," wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
SALLY WOOLSEY, Joann Glasdon, JoAnn Mainfield, Jo Anne Casen, Jan Martel and Georgiana Gates won the Women's Knockout Team title at the American Contract Bridge League's Summer Nationals.

On the diagramed deal from an early round, Glasdon landed in five clubs, which appeared to depend on an even heart split.

West took one spade trick and shifting to a trump, won in dummy.

A heart was led to the ace, and a spade was ruffed. Dummy's remaining high trump was cashed, and a heart to the king permitted the last trump to be extracted. A diamond was ducked, and the spade return was ruffed. The ending was this:

NORTH				WEST				EAST			
NORTH (D)				WEST				EAST			
♠ 9 8 7 2	♠ 9 8	♠ 9 8	♠ 9 8	♠ K 10 8	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10
♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J
♦ K 9 5	♦ K 9 5	♦ K 9 5	♦ K 9 5	♦ K 10 8	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10
♣ A K 10 8 4 2	♣ J 9 8	♣ J 9 8	♣ J 9 8	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J
♠ 9 8 7 2	♠ 9 8	♠ 9 8	♠ 9 8	♠ K 10 8	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10	♠ J 10
♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ 8 7 4 2	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J	♥ J
♦ K 9 5	♦ K 9 5	♦ K 9 5	♦ K 9 5	♦ K 10 8	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10	♦ J 10
♣ A K 10 8 4 2	♣ J 9 8	♣ J 9 8	♣ J 9 8	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J	♣ J

West led the spade ace.

South led her last trump, throwing a diamond from dummy, and squeezed East in the red suits to make her game. East was left to lament her failure to return a heart at the ninth trick to destroy the squeeze.

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A MESSAGE ABOUT LOCKHEED MARTIN

BUILDING A COMPANY FOR THE 21st CENTURY

This week, the boards of directors of Lockheed and Martin Marietta approved a definitive agreement to merge our corporations through an exchange of common stock. The new company will be called Lockheed Martin Corporation and will have annual sales of nearly \$23 billion and employ approximately 170,000 people. It will be a highly diversified, advanced technology company with core businesses in defense, space, energy, commercial, civil government and international markets.

This merger of equals is about the new world in which we live and why Lockheed and Martin Marietta decided to join forces.

It is about two healthy, successful companies. Both are noted for highly skilled and motivated workforces, technological accomplishment, superior performance, commitment to the most-demanding ethical standards and a diverse business base.

It is about dynamic leadership in several critical industries, including national defense. Each company is strong and has a promising future. Together, they will be the model for a 21st-century company, even better positioned to benefit employees, customers, stockholders and the American taxpayer.

For the lifetime of our companies, we have had as our main customer the U.S. Department of Defense. As budgets have turned down over the last decade, business declined for most defense-oriented companies; and the Department of Defense has encouraged consolidation.

Lockheed and Martin Marietta have aggressively met this challenge. Martin Marietta combined with General Electric's aerospace businesses and added General Dynamics' space systems unit. Lockheed

purchased General Dynamics' F-16 fighter aircraft business. Combining facilities and workforces, these acquisitions today are delivering quality products and financial savings to customers and taxpayers, enhancing stockholder value and preserving more jobs than would otherwise have been possible.

Both companies also have expanded into related non-defense markets. This merger will accelerate that movement, and the combined company will derive almost half of its revenues from non-defense and international businesses.

So, while we will continue to support our nation's critical defense needs, we also will help meet the challenges of our cities, our environment and our information age.

Together, we also will be better able to compete in a global market. Combined, our international sales will preserve thousands of jobs in the United States.

This merger cannot totally insulate us from the steep decline in defense spending. But, by bold and decisive action, we will save jobs that might otherwise be lost and protect vital elements of our nation's defense industrial base.

We believe the merger of these two great companies is good business. It is the next logical step in our continued growth and prosperity and will begin to realize its strong potential from the first day forward.

We are extremely proud of the thousands of Lockheed and Martin Marietta employees who have served their nation so well and built two strong companies.

With their talents and continued dedication, we are confident that together, the names Lockheed and Martin will set a new standard of excellence.



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'Comfort Women' Call Offer Inadequate

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

SEOUL — Korean women forced into prostitution by the Japanese military in World War II rejected Tokyo's \$1 billion assistance plan on Wednesday to atone for the activity. They called the offer inadequate.

The 10-year Japanese plan provides for financing of student exchanges and training programs, but involves no compensation for victims.

Some of the former Korean "comfort women," as the Japanese called them, demonstrated angrily outside the Japanese Embassy, throwing eggs and demanding direct compensation.

There was a minor scuffle with riot policemen, but no reported injuries. Similar complaints were made in the Philippines.

The Japanese have avoided direct compensation payments out of fear that it would unleash a wave of demands for money from the hundreds of thousands of people who suffered at the hands of the military during the war, from prisoners of war to forced laborers.

Some of the "comfort women" have filed a lawsuit in Japan.

The South Korean government did not comment directly on the plan, but a Foreign Ministry official said the government had been hoping Japan would focus on long-standing demands that it do more to repatriate Koreans who had been stranded in Russia after the war.

Japan conscripted tens of thousands of Koreans during the decade it went to war with its Asian neighbors, using them as forced labor in Japan, China, the southern

half of Russia's Sakhalin Island and elsewhere in the Pacific.

During the chaos at the end of the war, many of those Koreans were left behind and then trapped when the Iron Curtain descended. Japan has said it would seek to find ways of repatriating some of those former laborers, but it has yet to announce a concrete plan.

In Manila, The Associated Press quoted Romeo Capulong, a lawyer for Filipino women forced into providing sex to the Japanese, as saying, "The admission of guilt and apology on the part of the Japanese policymakers and the Japanese government carries with it the obligation to honor its commitments to pay direct compensation to the victims under the Geneva Convention of 1907."

China to Scrub Legislature In Hong Kong

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Fulfilling earlier threats, Chinese legislators voted Wednesday to disband Hong Kong's legislature and other elected institutions when the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

The vote means that democratic reforms carried out in Hong Kong by Chris Patten, the colony's London-appointed governor, are unlikely to survive the Chinese takeover.

Emily Lau, a prominent Hong Kong legislator, predicted that the vote would shake confidence in the colony and said it sent "a very bad signal to the community and also to the world."

She added, "These are the people elected by the people of Hong Kong, and their voices are now being suppressed."

The vote, reported by the official Xinhua News Agency, came on the final day of an eight-day session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The proposal to disband Hong Kong's legislature, district and city councils was put forward last March by legislators from Guangdong Province.

It calls for a new legislature based on China's "basic law," a mini-constitution for the colony and decisions by the National People's Congress.

Thai Jewel Scandal Widens

Theft and Murder Inquiry Reaches Police Higher-Ups

By William Branigan
Washington Post Service

BANGKOK — When a Thai servant stole more than \$20 million worth of jewelry from a royal palace in Saudi Arabia five years ago and fled to his homeland, the Thai police swung into action.

They soon arrested the suspect, seized his 90-kilogram (200-pound) haul and, to demonstrate cooperation with the Saudi authorities, made a public show of returning the loot.

Case closed. Or so the police had hoped. In fact, much of the "jewelry" given back to the Saudis turned out to be fake, and many valuable pieces were missing. That was just the beginning of a scandal that has dogged a succession of Thai governments.

The affair has left a trail of murder and intrigue worthy of a Hollywood thriller. It has also soured relations with Saudi Arabia and cost Thailand millions of dollars in lost revenue from a Saudi ban on employing any new Thai contract workers.

Now the scandal is reaching into the upper echelons of the Thai police. On Aug. 15, a former police chief and his deputy were officially implicated in the case, the highest ranking of 15 police officers so far accused of involvement in the theft and cover-up.

There are suspicions that the taint may stretch higher still. The former police chief, Sawat Amornwital, now a Thai senator and inspector-general of the Interior Ministry, proclaimed his innocence last week while blaming unidentified fellow officers.

It all began in 1989 when King Fahd bin Abdulaziz Al Saud gave his son Prince Fahd bin Fahd, a son of King Fahd.

According to Saudi Arabia's top diplomat in Bangkok, Mohammed Said Khoja, the sto-

len items included diamond-studded gold watches, gem-encrusted necklaces and a 30-carat diamond.

In January 1990, the police caught Mr. Kiangkrai and "retrieved all the jewelry," Mr. Khoja said. But when it was returned to Saudi Arabia two months later, he said, 80 percent of the items were missing and most of the rest were counterfeit.

Mr. Kiangkrai, meanwhile, had been convicted and sentenced to five years in prison. Under Saudi pressure, Thailand reopened the case in June 1991 and later charged four civilians with receiving stolen property. The authorities recovered about \$120,000 worth of the missing jewelry and filed embezzlement charges against a senior police officer who had initially headed the investigation.

One of the four civilians, Santi Sritamkarn, is widely considered to be the key to the affair. A prominent jewelry merchant with high-level police connections, he received much of the stolen jewelry and can incriminate top police officials in the scandal, investigators believe. Authorities want to use him as a state witness against the 15 accused police officers.

Mr. Santi was recently kidnapped and held for three days in northern Thailand by unknown assailants, who reportedly warned him to keep his mouth shut.

His wife, Darawadee, 34, and son, Seri, 14, however, were found dead in a car on a highway north of Bangkok on Aug. 1.

An autopsy showed injuries to their heads and necks that suggested they had been hit with a heavy, blunt object. Initial press reports, quoting the police, said the two had apparently been murdered and left in the car, which was positioned to make it look as if the deaths had occurred in an accident.

With Deep Apologies, Japan Gives Up on Satellite

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan's space ambitions suffered an embarrassing setback Wednesday when its space agency was forced to abandon an effort to place a showcase satellite into proper orbit.

Authorities said a malfunctioning valve in the satellite's engine made it impossible to steer the \$415 million craft into the required orbit.

"We have no choice but to give up," said Masato Yamano, the president of the National Space Development Agency of Japan. "I deeply apologize."

The government-owned satellite was lifted into space Sunday by Japan's new H-2 rocket, the first large launch vehicle developed exclusively with Japanese technology.

ogy rather than under license from the United States.

The H-2 is the first Japanese rocket able to lift heavy communications or earth-observation satellites. Japan is counting it to enter the satellite-launch business.

The Engineering Test Satellite 6, which weighs two tons, was the first such heavy satellite to be brought into space by the H-2. The mission was marked by a series of problems.

Japanese officials said it was too early to discuss what impact the failure would have on the space program. Still, the officials and other space experts said that the problem was with the satellite, not with the rocket, which performed well.

In most launches, the rocket carries the satellite into space and then the satellite is turned over to its operator to be moved

into orbit. In this case, Japan's space agency was responsible for both.

The satellite was designed to hone Japan's ability to build and control large satellites and to test advanced communications such as inter-satellite transmission and mobile-phone service using satellites.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. was in charge of building the satellite but the engine that malfunctioned was manufactured by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries.

This engine was the first Japanese one to use liquid fuel, which is commonly used on American satellite launches. Liquid-fuel engines are more complicated than the solid fuel Japan formerly used.

Japan has no insurance to cover a failure of the satellite. The space agency is tracking it with the help of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

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CEASE-FIRE / THE POLITICAL RISKS

Wary Path to Peace Of an IRA Politician

Adams Shows He Can Deliver

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — Only a month ago, Gerry Adams, the Irish Republican Army's chief political leader, seemed on the verge of blocking further progress toward peace in Northern Ireland.

As president of Sinn Féin, the IRA's political wing, he pre-

NEWS ANALYSIS

sided over a party conference that rejected important elements of the initiative made in December by Prime Ministers John Major of Britain and Albert Reynolds of Ireland.

Mr. Adams insisted at the time that peace prospects were still alive, but few ordinary people or officials, diplomats and independent analysts believed him. They thought he had crippled the peace process and that the Downing Street Declaration of Dec. 15 was dying or dead. The declaration offered Mr. Adams a place at the negotiating table in exchange for a convincing IRA cease-fire and formal renunciation of the campaign of killing.

But within weeks, Mr. Adams has shown once again that he is a major catalyst in the Northern Ireland guerrilla war and its politics and that he can deliver an IRA cease-fire. The analysts had to reconsider their assessments. They now feel that Mr. Adams knew what he was doing when he refused to have his party renounce violence. He needed, they say, the hard-line stance for two reasons.

First, to show the gunners of the IRA that Sinn Féin could still stand up to the British and, with honor and some defiance, decline to jump at crumbs from the master's table. Second, Mr. Adams is believed to have been withholding Sinn Féin acceptance of the Irish-British initiative until he got some concessions from London.

The concessions appeared to come in the form of Britain's allowing a few IRA prisoners to be released from jails in mainland Britain to Northern Ireland, and in a statement by the head of British security in the North that a prolonged cease-fire would reduce patrols by British soldiers.

The British also indicated a new flexibility on the question of the partition of the island; an end to partition, and the incorporation of the North into a new united Ireland, is the ultimate goal of the IRA.

While this was happening, Mr. Adams's position was given tacit support by two of Ireland's most influential figures, Prime Minister Reynolds and John Hume, the mainstream Northern Ireland Roman Catholic leader.

Mr. Hume had 16 months ago began secret talks with Mr. Adams, normally his political enemy. The talks led to the Irish-British declaration and to the IRA cease-fire on Wednesday.

The cease-fire announcement evoked derisive accusations from Protestant leaders in the North, that Mr. Adams had made a secret deal with Britain, with the help of Mr. Reynolds. "There's no secret deal under the table," Mr. Reynolds said Wednesday.

But Tim Pat Coogan, a historian and author of a standard reference work on the IRA, said: "If they're going to the table, they want to know what's on the table. They wouldn't be calling a cease-fire to try to buy a pig in a poke."

One of the main questions raised by the IRA move and Mr. Adams's tactics is: Why now? Mr. Adams has emphasized in recent days that the IRA, which has killed more than half of the 3,168 victims of the 25-year guerrilla war, including 648 members of the British security forces, has not been militarily defeated. His supporters, and many independent Irish officials, say this means that the IRA is indeed succeeding in bombing its way to the peace table.

Mr. Hume put it another way: "They recognize that a political agreement will achieve more."

Former Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald, who negotiated with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Ireland's first formal right to consult on Northern Ireland affairs, said Sinn Féin realized that "people weren't going to vote for them while the IRA is going around murdering people."

Mr. Adams has already begun to press for an immediate place at the negotiating table to discuss issues such as amnesty for prisoners, withdrawal of British troops from the streets and the end of the British regulation that bans his voice from radio and television. He also wants a referendum on whether the North should become one with the Irish Republic. He and other republicans want an Ireland-wide vote, in which they would expect a united Ireland to be approved.

But Irish and British policy now states that no change in the status of the North will come without the approval of the majority, which is Protestant and committed to remaining part of Britain. Mr. Adams says that, having grown up with Protestants in Belfast, he understands their sensibilities and fears of being incorporated into a predominantly Catholic united Ireland.



A soldier hugging a wall Wednesday on patrol in Belfast.

The Troubles: A Long and Bitter History

The Associated Press

BELFAST — Northern Ireland's "troubles" are rooted in nationalist conflict, religious bigotry and grudges nursed through the generations. But the current cycle of violence dates to a single event in 1968.

On Oct. 5 of that year, about 400 Catholic civil rights marchers were attacked by the police as they tried to cross a bridge into the center of Londonderry.

Television film of the melee, taken by a cameraman from Ireland's RTE network, was distributed to many countries.

Gerry Fitt, one of the leaders of the march and one of the first to be clubbed, said later that he had said a prayer of thanks as he felt blood flow down his face.

"I knew that at last Northern Ireland as she really was would be seen before the world," he said.

The television coverage "destabilized Northern Ireland, and the sectarian dragon was fully reawakened," Jonathan Bardon wrote in "Ulster," a history of the province.

That incident energized the Catholic civil rights movement, and the next month nearly 20,000 joined in a demonstration in Londonderry. But it also aroused a backlash from the Protestant majority.

Violence exploded on Aug. 12, 1969, in Londonderry, during the annual march by the Apprentice Boys, a Protestant fraternal organization that celebrates the victory of

Protestant forces over the Catholic King James II in 1690.

Clashes between marchers and Catholic demonstrators degenerated into the so-called Battle of the Bogside, as Catholics from that district fought street battles with police officers.

Riots broke out in Catholic areas around Northern Ireland. In Belfast, gunfire erupted as the police confronted Catholic youths, while Protestants gathered behind police lines. Someone fired a shot, gunfire erupted and Protestant mobs surged into Catholic neighborhoods, destroying more than 100 houses with gas-line bombs and damaging many more.

The next day, the British government put troops on the streets, where at first they got an enthusiastic welcome from Catholics. The IRA was moribund, and some graffiti writers painted "I Ran Away" on walls to reproach the organization for not defending Catholics.

Hard-liners in the old IRA broke away to form a new "provisional" wing, which began organizing in Belfast and launched a bombing campaign in the capital in the summer of 1970.

The troubles, of course, did not stem from a single incident. The Catholic marchers were protesting discrimination in jobs, housing and voting. The police reaction reflected a Protestant ethic of "no surrender" and the old fear of domination by the Catholic majority in Ireland.

People in Northern Ireland often point far back in history for the roots of their conflict, sometimes all the way to the Norman invasion in the 12th century.

But it was the "plantation of Ulster" by Scottish and English farmers in the 17th century that began the division now characterizing Northern Ireland.

The settlement was intended to secure English control of Ireland, and the Protestant newcomers from Scotland and England displaced the native Irish from some of the best lands.

The campaign for "home rule" in Ireland in the 19th century sharpened divisions in Northern Ireland, where Protestants feared being subservient to an Irish Parliament dominated by Catholics. Protestants organized as the Ulster Volunteer Force smuggled guns into the north in 1914.

The Government of Ireland Act of 1920, which granted a degree of independence to Ireland, provided for a separate Parliament for Northern Ireland.

The border, which embraced only six of the historic nine counties of Ulster, was drawn to ensure a Protestant majority. Outsiders, including British officials, often find Northern Ireland's politics incomprehensible.

"For God's sake bring me a large Scotch," the British home secretary, Reginald Maudling, exclaimed after his first visit in 1970. "What a bloody awful country!"

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TRUCE: Solution Hard to Imagine

Continued from Page 1

Irish banner through the streets of Belfast, Protestant political leaders were criticizing the IRA statement because, although it said that "the cessation of military operations" was "total," it did not say that it was "permanent."

The permanent renunciation of violence was a condition set by the British in December for exploratory talks to begin, though in secret contacts earlier in the year they said they understood that a public statement to this effect might be difficult for the IRA and that the assurance could be given privately.

So Prime Minister John Major's reaction to the IRA announcement picked up that theme: that the cessation had to be permanent. His statement was tempered by the knowledge that he could not afford to alienate the Ulster unionist politicians who give him a working majority in Parliament and by the realization that he would face a revolt from his own Conservative backbenchers if he seemed to grab the offer too enthusiastically.

Treading a fine line between optimism and skepticism, he said he was "greatly encouraged" by the IRA move and went on: "But we need to be clear that this is indeed intended to be a permanent renunciation of violence, that is to say, for good."

He added, "Let words now be reflected in deeds."

This was taken as an indication that the British government wanted a testing period of three months or so to see if the IRA would indeed refrain from bombings and other acts of violence. This may be more difficult than it sounds, for the extremists on the Protestant side may well try to provoke such a response to scuttle the deal.

In recent years, the so-called ultraloyalist extremists have been just as active as the IRA, and their campaign of shooting

Catholic victims at random to sow terror has run up a higher death toll.

"Everything turns on how this plays in the Protestant working-class ghettos," said one diplomat. "If the mood is that this is a sellout and the product of a secret deal, we could see a tremendous flare-up of violence from the Protestant paramilitaries."

Politicians favoring a settlement, like Prime Minister Albert Reynolds of Ireland, went to great lengths Wednesday to pledge that there had been no backroom deals, while politicians against one, like the Reverend Ian Paisley of the extreme Democratic Unionist Party, asserted that there had been.

A surge of violence from Protestant extremists, especially if it occurs over a long period and gives the impression that Catholic neighborhoods are being decimated by gunmen that British security forces are unable to contain, could feed the hard-liners within the IRA or even cause a splinter group to break off and resume the armed struggle.

U.K. Ferry Firm Stops Shipments of Livestock

Reuters

LONDON — The British ferry company Stena Sealink, bowing to public pressure, said Wednesday it would stop carrying live farm animals for slaughter on the Continent.

Stena said the ban, the first by a ferry company, would begin Thursday and stay in force until legislation was introduced on transporting livestock that was acceptable to animal welfare groups. Supporters of such groups have flooded ferry companies with letters after a series of reports about livestock being carried for hours without food or water and in overcrowded conditions.

Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Military Mega-Merger

Perhaps the Way to Go

Tuesday's announcement that two giant defense contractors, Lockheed and Martin Marietta, plan to merge into a single huge company is the most dramatic evidence yet of the changes now rocking the U.S. defense industry. Such mergers appear almost inevitable as companies struggle to survive in a sharply declining market for military procurement. Done carefully, consolidation may be the best way to preserve a strong defense industry.

The only concern is whether the company will become so dominant that it can dictate prices and terms to the Pentagon without fear of competition. The proposed merger deserves the strongest possible scrutiny by the Federal Trade Commission or the antitrust division of the Justice Department, which needs to show that it has recovered from complacency during the Reagan and Bush administrations.

"At first blush, the merger looks as if it will do more good than harm. The Lockheed Martin Corporation would be by far the largest defense giant, with combined 1993 sales of \$22.5 billion, well above the runner-up, McDonnell Douglas, at \$14.4 billion. The merged company's size would give it the financial heft to compete more

vigorously both at home and abroad, where many competitors are huge monopolies receiving government subsidies or owned by the government. The merger may also yield better weapons by incorporating the strengths of each company. One possibility: put Martin's avionics and radars on Lockheed's C-130 cargo plane to produce relatively low-cost AWACS detection and tracking.

The price to be paid in any merger is loss of competition that can yield better products at lower cost. By that yardstick, the Lockheed-Martin merger may turn out benign. The two companies appear to have mostly complementary product lines, with Lockheed strong in military aircraft and Martin strong in military electronics and heavy-launch rockets. There is clearly some overlap: both make military satellites, for example. But if reviews by the Pentagon and antitrust regulators find no great loss in competition, or if competition can be restored by spinning off certain units, the merger seems sensible.

Indeed, mergers are probably the way to go as defense procurement continues to plunge. Better than leaving military needs to an array of shaky companies whose survival is in question.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Merger Dilemma

Martin Marietta's merger with Lockheed tightens the dilemma for their biggest customer, the U.S. government. As defense spending declines, an immense process of consolidation is under way in the industries that provide the equipment that the military and intelligence services buy. Frequently the Defense Department encourages that process, to hold down overhead and preserve the leading companies' research and development capabilities. But each merger and sale reduces the number of companies that are competing. As always, less competition raises the threat of higher prices and lower efficiency.

Earlier this summer, Martin Marietta, Lockheed and TRW Inc. were competing for a huge contract to build intelligence satellites for the Pentagon's National Reconnaissance Office. Martin Marietta won, establishing it as the leader in that arcane technology. The next time a contract for that kind of satellite comes up, the bidding is likely to be much less intense. Instead of three competitors there will be only two, one of them a lot bigger and better entrenched than the other.

Several companies will still produce combat aircraft, and a number have great competence in defense electronics. But

Lockheed Martin, as the merged company will be known, will represent most of America's capacity to produce certain types of satellites that the Pentagon needs, as well as the big rockets that launch them. Martin Marietta bought General Electric's aerospace operations in 1992 and General Dynamics' space division earlier this year.

The two merging companies estimate that, together, they will do about 60 percent of their total business this year with the Pentagon. That makes it vital to them just as they, the sole suppliers of a range of important technologies, will be vital to the Pentagon. In that tight relationship all sorts of dangers lurk. For the pressure on the Pentagon to keep the new Lockheed Martin alive and well will be immense. The two companies say they intend to use their merged resources to broaden their lines of business and devote more attention to nondefense products. That intention is wise, but even if it is successful it will take time for them to carry it out.

This merger is one that is going to require careful examination by the Defense Department, the Justice Department and Congress. Consolidation does not necessarily increase the country's industrial strength if it crucially reduces competition in an essential field.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Dialogue With Havana

Less than two weeks after the Clinton administration vowed that it would never let Fidel Castro dictate a change in U.S. immigration policy, Washington is ready to offer Mr. Castro the policy change he seeks. In talks beginning on Thursday in New York, the administration will propose a sharp expansion in legal immigration from Cuba if the Castro regime agrees to halt the mass exodus of raft people it began permitting earlier this month.

The shift is embarrassing for an administration already famous for its serial flip-flops in foreign affairs. But the proposal makes sense for both governments and could prevent desperate Cubans from risking their lives at sea. It is a case of a messy process leading toward a worthy goal.

Since 1990, Cuba, like all other countries, has been allotted a quota of 27,845 immigrant visas to the United States. But fewer than a tenth that number have been granted, because eligibility is governed by a complicated system of preferences allocated on a worldwide basis. Apart from immediate family members of U.S. citizens, most of these preference categories are oversubscribed, some with 10-year waiting lists. Havana has long argued that by issuing so few legal visas while (until two weeks ago) granting admission to boat people under the Cuban Adjustment Act, Washington was encouraging the mass departures it now complains about.

Without conceding that point, the administration is now looking for ways it could move eligible Cubans to the front of the queue without reducing the slots available for those who have been waiting for years from other countries. In return, Havana would be expected to clamp down on departures by boat or raft. That would be a good deal for Havana. It would open a controlled safety valve for discontented Cubans and represent a grudging admission by the United States that the Castro regime must be dealt with on practical matters for the foreseeable future.

It would also be a good deal for an administration terrified of a repeat of the Mariel boatlift of 1980, which included criminals direct from Cuban jails. Bill Clinton believes that Mariel's repercus-

sions contributed to his own re-election defeat for governor, and Jimmy Carter's for president. In contrast, an expansion of carefully screened legal departures could be a political plus, so long as Havana pledges not to harass visa-seekers.

Surely such an arrangement could have been reached months or even years ago, without the appearance of bowing to Mr. Castro's manipulations and without the policy lurches of the past two weeks. The administration got off on the wrong track because its first reactions reflected only domestic politics and later because it paid too much heed to hard-line Cuban-American leaders not fully representative of their own community.

Now, with foreign-policy makers finally focused on Cuba, a more considered policy seems to be emerging. Some officials even suggest that if the talks on immigration issues prove productive, the dialogue might be widened. Such a broadening of the agenda is something that Washington was vehemently ruling out only last week.

Ruling it back in is a good idea. One more reversal will scarcely be noticed. Only by expanding these talks to the full range of Washington-Havana relations can the Clinton administration hope to draw any lasting credit from its woozy handling of the Cuba issue.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Defeat of the Mexican Left

With the final results of Mexico's Aug. 21 election now a matter of record, it is increasingly clear that the political left suffered a devastating defeat. The expectation that Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas would do well was fostered by leftist intellectuals who have demonstrated over the years that they are out of touch with the masses. The more the Mexican people suffered a decline in their standard of living, the more they looked to the PRI for the government largesse so necessary for survival.

—The Baltimore Sun.

Call in Cairo: The Roles of Both Genders Must Change

By Nafis Sadik

The writer, executive director of the United Nations Population Fund, is secretary-general of the International Conference on Population and Development. The conference opens in Cairo on Monday.

NEW YORK — The outcome of the previous UN population conferences, in Bucharest in 1974 and Mexico City in 1984, was a policy of population stabilization that targeted population goals at the national level, through governments that would try to create policy and pass laws. Goals were imposed on the individual first through international and then through national institutions. What those efforts didn't do was establish an enabling environment.

The 1994 Cairo conference plan of action focuses both on population and on development. It broadens the scope of population policy from the narrow focus on family planning and fertility to other issues of sustainable development and empowerment of the individual, particularly women, to make decisions.

The keystone, then, of the Cairo plan is gender equality, equity and empowerment of women. Women are half the population of the world, half the population of every country. Because women are the only ones who become pregnant and bear children, population policy must be dealt with by them.

In the preparatory meetings over the last two and a half years, every single government spoke of the importance of empowering women, of having women in the decision-making process. They couldn't say enough about the need for equal gender roles. From the African countries to the Latin American countries

The needs of women should be addressed in consultation with them, not as a prescription to them and imposed upon them.

and Arab countries, all of them spoke of the importance of the role of women.

Ninety percent of the governments have also agreed to the conference document as is, except for a few of the brackets. It is only on abortion that the whole subject of reproductive health, women's rights and abortion is so fraught with emotional overtones that there are different points of view even though the document does not at all suggest legalization of abortion.

The subject of control is what mainly concerns religious leaders. Throughout history, anthropological, cultural, social and religious norms have supported fertility control. That has been used to sub-

jugate women. Disagreement, then, is not centered so much on the need for population stabilization but on family planning and whether it should occur at the individual level or the institutional level.

Our plan of action is only saying that the needs of women should be addressed in consultation with them, not as a prescription to them and imposed upon them. Today, all women do not have the possibility to choose their roles — their roles are assigned to them to be, in a sense, service providers. To enforce the reproductive role as the only role in this day and age is mind boggling.

The Catholic religion does not accept modern methods of contraception. In other religions there is no one point of view. Some Islamic leaders do say that family planning is against Islam, but most statements from Islamic leaders have favored family planning.

Traditionally, religion plays more of a role when it is linked with politics — when religious leaders have influence with government. Look at the United States for example: during the Reagan administration, religious groups were much more vocal and influential than today. With President Clinton in office, it is a different situation.

The best-case scenario, then, would be full approval of the plan of action minus the brackets. That would include an acceptance by all of the governments of the definition of sexual and reproductive health that comes from the World Health Organization. It addresses unsafe abortion as a public health issue for women and should be at issue in every country where these deaths due to unsafe abortions are occurring.

We would also like a full agreement on family planning services, adolescence and reproductive health.

The plan does not legalize or seek legalization of abortion. Rather it seeks to make abortion less necessary through the provision of family planning, and to make medical services available to women who resort to abortion in order to prevent health consequences, including death.

Reproductive health means information and education about reproduction, pre- and post-natal care, assisted deliv-

ies, family planning services and control and prevention of HIV/AIDS and STD [sexually transmitted disease].

Indeed, if we are to be successful, three conditions must exist simultaneously, and globally, to help reduce population; first, the education and empowerment of women — the ability of women to participate in the decisions about family size and in the decisions about the shape and nature of society; second, the availability of family planning services and information; and, third, the confidence of parents that their children will survive. These conditions must occur at the same time, to be effective.

We will be looking at major increases in women in the economic labor force — the national labor force. Across the North and South, women are increasing.

But things can happen rapidly. It might not take decades.

ly working outside of the home, admittedly first at the lowest paid jobs.

In Asia, women are working outside the home; they are educated, they become "breadwinners" and thus gain more respect from their husbands and families. Gradually and grudgingly, there will be more and more recognition of women's work, even within the household. Things are now changing.

Alongside women's entry into the labor force, consideration should be taken that their work not simply be overlaid onto them. There should be a changing of roles — a balancing of women's roles outside of the home with the man's role inside of the home.

The Nordic are very good examples of this. The role of men and women in the parenting of children is quite equal there, especially in Sweden. Such role equality is not happening in the developing world to such a great extent. Men are pushed by what is expected of them, and they don't want to be laughed at by their peers. The stereotype there has to change.

Changing gender roles is threatening. Men and women are afraid of how these changes are going to affect them. Will they really be able to cope with the new circumstances? Women are also worried about a new role expected of them to be independent and fend for themselves. Change is always worrisome.

But things can happen rapidly. It might not take decades. If we can identi-

fy and engage key people to make changes, then change starts to happen very quickly. Core interventions should include, for example, getting girls into school and literacy programs.

Different societies live in different historical times. But Taslima Nasrin is a particular case. In some societies, like Bangladesh or Pakistan, one must be careful in the public realm so as not to generate antagonism that will derail the mission totally. One must decide what one's objective is. If the objective is to get women as quickly as possible in control of their lives, you can get to a certain level and carry a lot of people with you if you don't cross that fine line.

Up to a point, one's opponents don't really work against the modernization process. But when you get to the family and the single woman being prominent, all that is taboo. Ms. Nasrin crossed the line and gave her opponents ammunition to attack the whole movement.

Women in fact don't leave their children and walk out; men do. Women keep their children. Most societies have condemned men having multiple sexual relationships. Societies don't frown on a man having mistresses, regardless of upholding marriage as sacred. In my part of the world, it is considered a great achievement to have many women. It is power over women, and confining them to low status. You can have them, you can own them. So it is the same all over the world: fathers abandon their families and go off.

Feminism is not the cause of the breakdown of the family; the breakdown of the family is due to men having remained in their traditional roles. Men have not changed. Men must now take responsibility and change their roles.

The roles of both genders must change. The woman should not be expected to take on double, triple loads; she must not be induced to sacrifice her professional career in order to look after the family because it is her job alone. Fathering is also a job as much as mothering is a job. Parents should share the responsibilities of parenting and the household work.

If the status quo was such that everybody was equal and women and men were allowed to select their own roles, there would be no feminist movement.

Dr. Sadik is an obstetrician from Pakistan. Her comment here is adapted from an interview conducted by Leila Conner for the Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Gore Should Look Out for Fierce Opposition at the Cairo Conference

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Al Gore thinks I overestimate the chances for confrontation and deadlock at the Cairo Conference on Population and Development. I think the vice president underestimates the determination of his opponents to fight abortion and the goal of "women's empowerment" with no holds barred.

In a speech that Mr. Gore says was intended to respond to my recent column (*Opinion*, Aug. 22) discussing the Vatican's view of the Cairo conference, he said critics have missed "the remarkable consensus" that has developed in advance of the Sept. 5-12 meet-

ing, where 170 countries will consider a 20-year program on population control.

Mr. Gore will lead the U.S. delegation to the conference. His remarks asserted an area of agreement on abortion with the Catholic Church that will be surprising if it emerges in Cairo.

"Just about everyone in every corner of the world wishes to make abortion rare. That is America's aim; that is the aim of women's groups, environmentalists, the Catholic Church, leaders of all major religions. Indeed, that is

the aim of all involved in this issue, though many of us pursue that goal in different ways."

The vice president went on to voice a reasoned defense of the "safe, legal and rare" standard on abortion that the administration will advocate in Cairo.

"Abortion is not the strategy by which the nations of the world can or should reduce population growth. We do not promote abortion that the administration will advocate in Cairo."

Mr. Gore's Aug. 25 speech at the National Press Club was a well-crafted, logical exposition of how population "stabilization" fits into "a comprehensive set of strategies" that would "integrate economics, environment and development" and "place priority on global education, health care and the empowerment of women and all people."

But his high-road search for conciliation underestimates the fierce opposition that flares along a broad front: contraception, feminism and population-driven environmentalism — not just abortion — stir passions within the church hierarchy and among its ideological allies. Where Mr. Gore sees virtual consensus in Cairo, his opponents see red meat.

Mr. Clinton's foes will seize on the Cairo conference to charge that his administration is psychologically a matriarchy that promotes feminism and gay rights as its primary ideology. For the far right in America, Islamic fundamentalists in the Middle East and the Vatican hierarchy in Rome, the American government has defected to the female camp in the war of the sexes.

Mr. Gore's emphasis on "women's empowerment" as the key to making abortions "rare" is not likely to ease the confrontation. Can he persuade Iran's mullahs to endorse the view that abortions will become rare only "if women rarely feel they are necessary" and have the power to decide such issues for themselves?

Mr. Gore seems to think that his opponents have misunder-

stood him and will respond to patient reason. No one would deliberately ignore the vice president's disclaimers and good intentions, would they?

Mr. Vice President, meet Pat Buchanan. The erstwhile Republican presidential contender devoted his syndicated column last week to nailing my opinion piece that nettled Mr. Gore.

Mr. Buchanan was appalled that I questioned the wisdom of the Vatican's seeking an ideological alliance with Iran and Libya on abortion. I should have been expressing "revulsion over the causes embraced by Bill and Hillary Clinton" that will be pushed in Cairo, he wrote. Those causes are "abortion on demand, sterilization, homosexuality."

No matter the Clintons' and Mr. Gore's specific, repeated denials, Mr. Buchanan knows better. And he sees an America that I think most Americans will not recognize. It is a dark, depraved America that promotes "a holocaust of Third World children."

He goes on: "Once America stood for freedom, liberty and a Judeo-Christian moral order. Next month in Cairo, the U.S. delegation will offer the world's poor IUDs, suction pumps, condoms and Norplant."

Before asserting that America has become a country defined by "promiscuity, contraception, 1.6 million abortions a year... VD, AIDS, soaring divorce rates" and other social calamities, Mr. Buchanan asks: "Why should the black, brown and yellow peoples who look to inherit the Earth follow the example of self-indulgent Westerners who are committing racial suicide?"

The ayatollahs of Iran could not have better expressed such asinine contempt for American society. Mr. Gore needs to be on guard against enemies in Cairo; the Vatican should beware of friends.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Peace Dreamers

Paris — [The Herald writes in an editorial] Everyone is, or professes to be, ardently desirous for the maintenance of peace in Europe. With some a love of peace is not merely a sentiment or an opinion, but an apostolate. These apostles from time to time hold congresses. The basis of resolutions passed at these congresses is always a desire to bring about the adoption of treaties of arbitration between the Powers of Europe. Unfortunately it is to be feared that this desire, praiseworthy in itself, will long remain in the realms of dreams and of philosophic abstraction.

1919: Irish Say 'No'

WASHINGTON — Denied a hearing at the Peace Conference in Paris, Ireland had her day in court before the Foreign Rela-

tions Committee of the Senate. She used it through Irish-American spokesmen not merely to plead for recognition of her independence, but to urge the flat rejection of the entire Treaty as a pact menacing the liberties of the peoples throughout the world. Laurier Cockran said, "This is not a league of peace; it is a league to prohibit peace. All the leagues on earth could not keep Ireland submissive to British rule."

1944: Victory This Year

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, Allied Expeditionary Force — [From our New York edition:] General Dwight D. Eisenhower voiced anew today [Aug. 31] his confidence that victory over Germany is possible in 1944. He declared the battle must and will be carried decisively into the Reich and spoke of utter destruction of German military might.

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OPINION

Why Not Cover the Children First?

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — Winning a political battle is better than losing, but there are also good and bad ways to lose. The key is to lose today's skirmish in a way that sets up the possibility of victory later. So it is, alas, with the battle for health care reform.

Advocates of sweeping change, most notably the president, have lost. They lost not only in the lobbies and in the counting houses where campaign cash is collected. They also lost the argument with the voters. Over the past several months, a majority of Americans has come to view large-scale health-care reform with more trepidation than hope.

But that does not mean that nothing can be done now, or that health care reform is a cause doomed forever to fail. The issue for reformers now is to win changes in the health system that can lay the basis for further improvements later. At the same time, they must pick some public fights which, even if lost, will help shape the debate in their favor over the next few years.

It is no accident that one of the leading advocates of the long view of reform is Senator Harris Wofford. This Democrat's victory in a 1991 special election in Pennsylvania helped spark the latest health care reform effort. One of his signature campaign appeals asserted that "if criminals have the right to a lawyer, I think working Americans should have the right to a doctor."

But there was a catch: It turns out to be easier to provide lawyers for criminals than to create a consensus on how to bring health care to everybody. Mr. Wofford's view now is that health reformers are in a position similar to that of civil rights advocates in the late 1950s. In a memo to his colleagues, he argued that the movement was right to accept the weak Civil Rights Act of 1957 as a first step. "From his perch as Senate majority leader," Mr. Wofford wrote, "Lyndon Johnson argued that if we got that first bill through, there would be pressure and expectation on every Congress thereafter to take further steps until the goals were reached." The key on health care would be to accomplish some good things and thereby build public confidence that government-led health reform is a practical undertaking.

The most logical place for incrementalists to start is to offer health coverage for every child in America — call the revised program KidCare. Estimates of the number of uninsured Americans under 18 range from 8 million to 12 million. Coverage of virtually all children could be accomplished at relatively modest cost through a combination of subsidies and requirements that

employer-paid policies cover children. It is cheaper to cover children than anyone else, since children get sick less than older folks. The argument for kids is hard to resist: If the country can cover all of the elderly, ought it not do the same for children? I can't think of a single grandmother who wants her grandchild to go without health care.

The bill proposed by Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell and the "mainstream" plan being pushed by Senators John Chafee and John Breaux already tilt in favor of covering children and pregnant women. That tilt could be strengthened. At the same time, both Mr. Chafee and Mr. Mitchell can keep looking for money to phase in subsidies for entire families among the working poor and the lower middle class, where most of the uncovered children are found.

The senators who are trying to salvage health reform have other possible planks for a successful incremental plan. One might involve opening up the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program to small businesses so they could take advantage of the lower prices provided by the plan's enormous purchasing power. Another is to give health care tax breaks to some of the self-employed, which would be particularly helpful to farmers and might win favor from key farm state moderates such as Senator Nancy Kassebaum, Republican of Kansas. Since so much of the financing for health care reform will come from cuts in Medicare, the elderly might be brought on board with the beginnings of a community and home-based long-term care program.

At the same time, advocates of reform should force a vote on employer mandates even if they are going to lose it. The proposal might involve a requirement that employers pay 72 percent of the costs of their employees' health insurance, which just happens to match the share that taxpayers pick up for members of Congress. The only way to push this debate forward is to force those who want to kill the mandate to kill it outright and then defend their position at election time. Supporters of a mandate could make it an issue and give voters a chance to join the debate.

Some of President Bill Clinton's aides are inclined to kill incremental efforts before they bear fruit, on the theory that the president should not face the embarrassment of reneging on his threat to veto any bill that provided less than universal coverage. But there is a shocking, Machiav-

vian strategy available to the president on this matter: He could simply tell the truth.

The truth is that in January, he thought the choice at the end would come down to full coverage or piecemeal reform and he wanted to do everything he could to create pressure for a universal program. That calculation turned out to be wrong. He could then argue that if the cost of extending health coverage to American's children and improving it for others is to face endless reruns of his waning veto pen, so be it.

What Mr. Clinton should not do is look for lawyerly technicalities to get around the fact that he was forced by defeat to change his approach. By being up-front and un-bowed, he can then declare credibly, remembering Lyndon Johnson, that this fight isn't over.

The Washington Post.

In Defense of Clinton's Decision-Making

By Robert E. Rubin

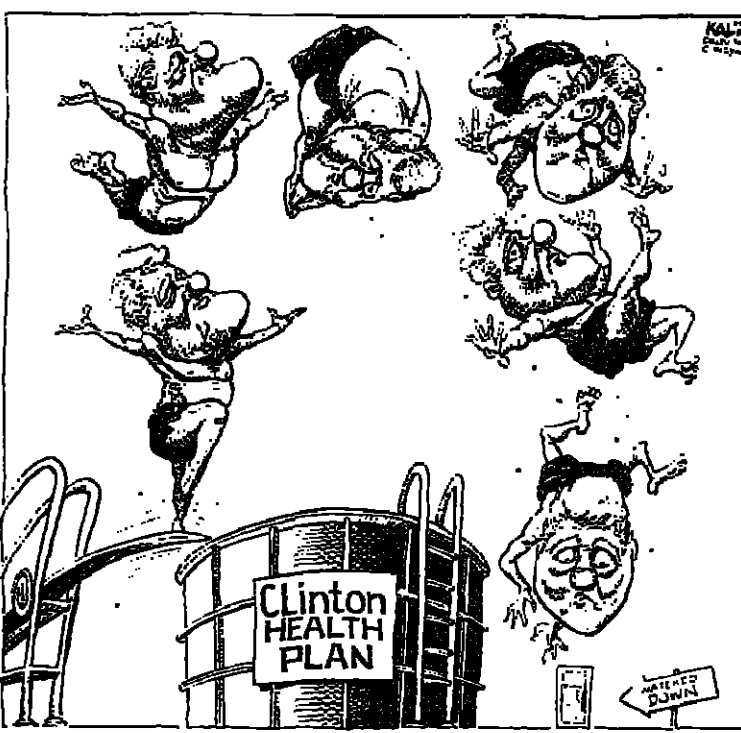
The writer, a former co-chairman of Goldman, Sachs & Company, is assistant to President Clinton for economic policy.

WASHINGTON — The essence of good decision making is always the same, whether it is done by a Wall Street trader, a chief executive officer or the president of the United States.

The process starts with a well-grounded sense of strategy and principles. Then, for each issue, all relevant considerations need to be aggressively sought out and weighed dispassionately. Finally, the decision maker needs to make a choice that best serves the underlying purposes, however tough or distasteful the trade-offs, and then make a full-fledged commitment to carry out that choice.

By these standards, Bill Clinton is as good a decision maker as anybody I have seen in my 28-year career, first on Wall Street and then here in the White House. At a meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, during the transition, the president-elect told a group of us, "If people don't tell me what they think, I'll be dead." He wants to see all sides of an issue and he insists on candor from his staff, sometimes to the point of eliciting disagreement with his own views to make sure nothing is missed.

Outsiders will often express strong convictions outside the Oval Office and then pull their punches with the president, even though he tends to draw them out effectively. But the people around him have no such compunction, much to the benefit of the decision-making process. Last year the president's political advisers warned that if he went ahead with a major cut being proposed for



Safe for the Lawn Mower But Not for the Neighbor

By Richard Manning

LOLO, Montana — On a recent morning, a sound alien to the forest gulch that holds my home told much about the American attitude toward wildfire. Most of the nation, suburban as it is, has come to accept this sound, the din of the lawn mower. But here in the mountains it is still a vexing incongruity, especially in these last few weeks.

Some of us chose to live in the woods almost as visitors. We slipped our houses among the trees and let it go at that, but our houses granted others license the way the first stroke

of Bob Buc was a pilot of one of those lumbering bombers that drop loads of red retardant into the forest fires. On Aug. 13, his C-130 Hercules tanker exploded in the Angeles National Forest in California.

Earlier this summer, I planned a backpacking trip into the mountains, but friends said it would be unsafe because of the fires. I thought about this and remembered that there are still places that are perfectly safe.

On that trip, I went to an area called the Great Burn, a stretch of wilderness in Idaho and Montana swept by the fire in 1910. It remains a country of open ridges and meadows, still fire-resistant 84 years later. This weekend, I will start another trip, a 10-day walk in an area called Canyon Creek, where a 250,000-acre (100,000-hectare) fire burned in 1988. No chance of that burning now.

There is a way to fight fire, and it is with fire. Increasingly, though, that option is being removed. Fire fighters tell me their business has changed greatly in the last 10 years. They no longer face forest fires. They protect houses.

We Westerners and, even more so, newcomers to the West are moving to the woods. Once there, we expect our government to keep us safe and to keep our hillside serene and green. Never mind that the West has never been safe or serene. We've decided we'll have it that way now.

A century's worth of fire suppression has left the region's forests choked with dead trees, and we face a drought that is a part of our arid West. The landscape wants nothing so much as to burn now.

But we of the split-level cedar-shaded homes have the votes, and we want safety. We do not care that at last count, Bob Buc was only one of 23 people who have died fighting fires this summer.

They die to make valleys like mine safe for lawn mowers.

The writer's third book about the environment of the West will be published next year. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Somalia, Butros Ghali Took a Very Early Lead

In response to the report "Ex-UN Official Blames Butros Ghali for Failure in Somalia" (Aug. 30):

It should be recalled that it was the United Nations secretary-general, Butros Ghali, who took a very early lead in persistently drawing attention to the tragedy of Somalia. Barely a few weeks after taking office, he urged the international community in public and in private to come to the aid of Somalia.

When I arrived in Mogadishu on Nov. 8, 1992, to take over the United Nations Operation in Somalia (Unosom II), I found the operation in a shambles. Five hundred Pakistani troops had arrived two months before in order to secure the airport and the seaport and to escort the distribution of humanitarian aid. Instead, they had been completely idle on the beach and prevented from deployment.

The airport of Mogadishu had been closed to all traffic for over two months. Due to banditry and obstacles at every turn, only a fraction of the humanitarian aid so generously donated by the international community was reaching the people for whom it was intended. No political reconciliation meeting was in sight.

When I reported these dismal conditions to the secretary-general, he did not hesitate to inform the Security Council and urge it to take strong action to remedy the situation. Among the five options presented by the secretary-general, the Security Council chose to set up the United Task Force (Unitaf) under U.S. command and control.

When I left Somalia in March 1993 to be replaced by Admiral Jonathan Howe, the backbone of the famine had been broken due to close cooperation between Unosom I and Unitaf in the distribution of humanitarian aid.

Also, as early as Jan. 4, 1993, the first political reconciliation conference was held under the auspices of the secretary-general, who personally opened the meeting in Addis Ababa. More than 14 factions agreed to disarm and to hold

another conference in March of the same year. Far-reaching decisions on political reconciliation and the setting up of an interim government within two years were decided upon at that conference.

As for lost opportunities, the secretary-general insisted in public and private from the outset of the Unitaf operation that the disarming of the warring factions in Somalia was a prerequisite for creating a secure environment for rehabilitation, reconstruction and reconciliation in Somalia. A swift, effective disarming of the warring factions by Unitaf, which had the means and the mandate to do so, would undoubtedly have paved the way for an early achievement of the above goals.

I am sure that this view is shared by many members of the Security Council. In my entire experience in Somalia, I encountered no friction either with the secretary-general or with his senior aides dealing with the operation. On the contrary, I could invariably count on his and their support and encouragement in a very difficult and delicate situation.

The secretary-general's unflinching support for his personal representatives and special envoys is a well-known fact. It is true that he is a demanding secretary-general; he demands from his colleagues the same high standard of dedication and discipline that he devotes to his job.

Finally, my own experience confirms that there was absolutely no intention, either in Mogadishu or New York, to take sides in the conflict in Somalia. Indeed, we all worked on the basis that an absolute position of neutrality was essential for the United Nations operation to help the Somalis. At every turn, the Somali factions were reminded that it was up to them to put their country back together. The United Nations and the international community could only assist them in that endeavor.

ISMAT KITTANI, New York.

The writer succeeded Mohammed Sahnoun as special representative of the UN secretary-general in Somalia.

Fairness at Vassar

As women scientists at Vassar, we were deeply disturbed that Judge Constance Baker Motley's recent decision in the matter of Fisher v. Vassar (*Away From Politics*, July 2) presents a distorted picture of our college and the lives of Vassar's women scientists. In her decision, Judge Motley concludes that Vassar discriminates against married women in the so-called hard sciences by holding a married woman to a higher standard of achievement than men or single women when considering them for promotion or tenure.

All of us are tenured senior faculty at Vassar in the sciences. All of us are married women, with small children. In our experiences Vassar and discrimination are two words that do not belong together.

To the contrary, the college has policies and practices enabling faculty to pursue successful professional careers while leading full family lives. These include maternity

and parental leave, subsidized child care on and off campus, and the option of extending the time to prepare for the tenure review so as to accommodate family obligations.

At the same time, Vassar has also insisted upon the highest standards for promotion and tenure for all its faculty, regardless of gender or marital status — a policy we deeply support. We have never wanted to be evaluated by a different set of standards.

MARIANNE BEGEMANN, Associate Professor of Chemistry.

DEBRA ELMGREEN, Chair, Department of Physics and Astronomy.

CINDY SCHWARZ, Associate Professor of Physics.

NANCY IDE, Chair, Department of Computer Science.

Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York.

World Population

With the passing of the arms race, the most critical and crucial problem facing all nations on earth is the ongoing global population explosion. It is inextricably linked with the global problems of development, environment, depletion of nonrenewable resources, health care, women's emancipation and more.

World population — about 4.5 billion a decade ago — has now passed the 5.5 billion mark. Rapid population growth again and again defeats development efforts.

It is precisely these crucial problems that will be addressed next week in Cairo at the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development, on which, unlike the Reagan and Bush administrations and despite present Vatican efforts to scuttle the work of the conference, the Clinton administration has taken a commendably strong and positive stand.

CHARLES DICKINSON, Paris.

It is high time for a rational approach to population planning. The more information people have, the better decisions they will make. The Cairo conference is an effort to gather and disseminate information. Efforts to prevent the attendees from discussing certain topics show arrogance and are reprehensible.

JOHN SCHEUR, Taipei.

It is not a lack of food, it is a lack of compassion and love that is our problem. Pope John Paul II has said, "Is he all wrong?" GUNNAR ADLER-KARLSSON, Annapolis, Italy.

As a Mass-going Roman Catholic, I object to the appellation "the church" in coverage of the Vatican's stand on the upcoming Cairo conference. The church is everybody in it. Millions of Catholics quietly practice birth control. Obviously, the Vatican is not speaking for them.

EDMUND NAUGHTON, Paris.

A Country at the Crossroads

In response to "An Islamic Struggle for Saudi Arabia's Soul" (Aug. 25):

The real struggle is the private questioning among Saudis themselves on how much and what kind of change their nation can endure without jeopardizing the tremendous gains achieved in less than a generation: material prosperity, modernization, full health care, social welfare, preservation of traditional values and public safety.

Saudi Arabia's problems are benign when compared with those of other countries, including America. Saudi Arabia is approaching the crossroads where its leaders and people will have to make irrevocable decisions defining its future. All who wish the Saudi people well and who desire to protect diverse international security interests there should give the Saudis leadership and people, the time and space to make their own decisions.

JOHN S. HABIB, Brussels.

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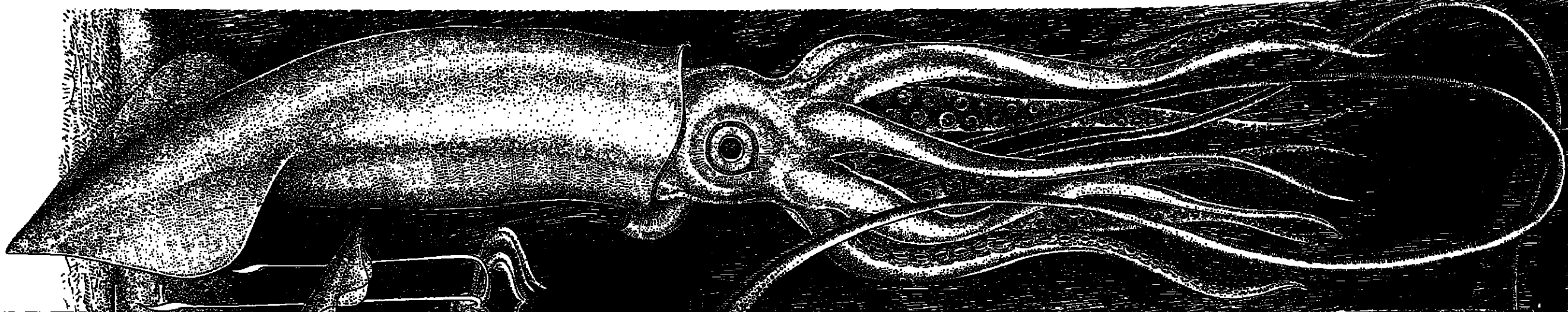
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HEALTH / SCIENCE



Hunting the Hunter of Mid-Sea: The Elusive Squid

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Squids, some of the smartest and most elusive of the sea's creatures, are beginning to give up their behavioral secrets as submarines and robots observe their unique ways of hunting, hiding and just hanging out in deep, cold waters where darkness reigns or only dim rays of sunlight can penetrate.

Little by little, tribal secrets from the earliest days of squid existence are being surrendered for the first time. Previously seen as primitive and lethargic, deep-sea squids turn out to show surprising alertness and alacrity. Most boast a range of bioluminescence and subtle coloration that can change quickly, often to elude predators and perhaps to attract mates as well.

Long tentacles, once seen mostly as grippers, also turn out to work as fishing lines and lures. A squid's arm will hold a thin tentacle, letting it run over the arm's tip and dangle far below its

body. Some species then flash a light at the tentacle's end to attract prey, grabbing hold of the next meal with the tentacle's suckers.

Squids have been thought of as creatures of the ocean's middle levels, always jetting about or floating in a state of neutral buoyancy. But it turns out that some species take breaks on the bottom, resting their arms in such a way ("on their elbows," an expert jokes) that tubes for breathing and propulsion stay clear of obstructing mud.

In some cases scientists are learning whole sequences of maneuvers for escaping predators. Squids of ink, it turns out, can do much more than blind a pursuer.

Even the giant squid, the largest and most legendary of the race, reaching lengths of 70 feet (20 meters), is being tracked more closely than in the past. Still, scientists have yet to snare the creature, while fishermen sometimes do so by accident.

A scientific expedition off the California coast is trying to track one of the giants down, churning through

dark waters with an unmanned robot, seeking to film the behemoth in its lair.

"The curtain's going up," said Dr. Clyde F. E. Roper, curator of mollusks and a squid expert at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington. "In the last 10 years we've really come a very long way in understanding the behavior of a lot of these animals. We're finding tremendous diversity."

Video images of rare, deep-water squids taken by camera-toting robots and submersibles are becoming so common that Dr. Roper and Dr. Michael Vecchione, a squid expert at the National Marine Fisheries Service of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Washington, are putting them together in a computerized database that covers scores of species. Among other things, analysis of this image bank is revealing a host of previously hidden behaviors.

"There's much we don't know," Dr. Vecchione said. "But we're starting to reach a critical mass. Enough dives have been made so that we're starting

to see some patterns. What's happening is very exciting."

Squids are cephalopods, close cousins of octopuses and cuttlefish and distant relations of clams and oysters. Their elongate bodies have rear fins. Their large eyes rival human ones in complexity.

Of their 10 arms, eight are short and meaty and two, referred to as tentacles, are usually much longer and thinner. The ends of tentacles are often expanded and covered with numerous suckers. Squids range in length from less than an inch to 70 or so feet of the giant, and perhaps longer.

SQUIDS that roam the sea's surface have been studied since the time of the ancient Greeks, but their deep-sea relatives for the most part have remained a riddle. Hints of behavioral richness came as the first catches from the deep revealed that some squid bodies were bedecked with arrays of bioluminescent lights.

"Nothing can be even distantly compared with the hues of these light

organs," wrote Carl Chun, a turn-of-the-century squid expert who was awed by a particular find. "One would think the body was adorned with a diadem of brilliant gems."

Early discoveries were limited because of the available tools, mostly nets and trawls. These missed much life.

But the advent of deep-diving robots and manned submersibles has changed all that. While such vehicles were first used to study the bottom, in the past decade or so they have increasingly examined the riot of life in the sea's middle waters.

"We've found them doing all kinds of things we thought they couldn't do," said Dr. Roper.

Dr. Vecchione of the National Marine Fisheries Service, said the new underwater perspective is rewriting the books on squid distribution and abundance in addition to behavior.

"There was one species we thought was rare because we could never catch it by net," he said. "But we went down and it's everywhere. It's as common as cattle when you go down in a sub."

IN SEARCH OF A LEGEND

Squids are not only the most elusive and elusive of the sea's creatures, but they are also the most elusive and elusive of the sea's creatures.

When the giant squid, which they have never seen in the wild, is caught, it is a rare sight.

Dr. Vecchione said that the giant squid is a rare sight.

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EQUIPPED FOR SURVIVAL

Danbury School/Photo by The New York Times

Tracking a Gene For Femaleness

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Whatever their political leanings, and no matter how earnest their earlier insistence that they will be delighted either way, the first thing new parents want to know when the baby debuts is, boy or girl? And most of the time, the doctor can confidently and joyfully boom out the verdict.

Every so often, however, the answer is not immediately obvious. The infant may look as

though it has a penis but there is little or no scrotum to be found, leading those in the delivery room to wonder whether they are seeing a boy with undescended testes or a girl with a greatly enlarged clitoris.

Or it may later turn out that a newborn with the external genitalia of a boy has a female's ovaries inside.

As many as one in 1,000 babies are born with some sort of gender ambiguity, throwing the parents into an emotional maelstrom and forcing them to confront decisions like whether



Dr. Giovanna Camerino was a chief researcher in the identification of a new gene.

their child should be surgically modified and how, exactly, they should regard their androgynous offspring.

Yet for all the private distress, these variants on nature's binary program also have given researchers powerful insights into the complex genetic and hormonal determinants that underlie a baby's sex.

And every time researchers think they have the basic mechanisms mapped out, a new finding comes along that overturns their pet paradigms and prompts them to think again about what little boys and girls are made of.

In the journal *Nature Genetics*, researchers from Italy and Texas have announced the detection of a gene that can disrupt the normal development of male genitalia in infants who look for all the world as if they were destined to be boys. The action of the gene somehow reverses the sex of the fetus, turning nondescript gonadal buds that might otherwise become testes and a penis into a vagina and ovaries.

The gene sits on the X chromosome, the partner chromosome to the one that in males is the throne of their masculinity, the Y chromosome. Important-

ly, the gene's activity is powerful enough to override the influence of the most famous constituent of the Y chromosome, the gene for maleness, called SRY.

The new work contradicts one of the verities of the sex determination field — that the default mode of a fetus is female, and that it takes the addition of the maleness gene to transform the primal female into a boy.

By this notion, the building of a female is a passive business, one that will occur in the absence of any particular signal, while putting together a boy demands the input of the SRY.

In the latest report, however, a group of four patients found to have a working SRY gene nonetheless exhibited varying degrees of feminization, an event that should not happen if the maleness gene were the dominant determinant of gender. Three of the four displayed patently feminine external genitalia, while the fourth had ambiguous genitalia. All had been raised as girls.

Examining the patients' DNA, the scientists learned a tiny patch of the genetic material on the X chromosome had been duplicated. That doubling of the chromosomal region gave them a double dose of a gene the scientists call DSS, for dosage-sensitive sex reversal. Somehow, two copies of the DSS gene can feminize an otherwise chromosomally male fetus.

"This is certainly a surprise to many of us working in the field," said Dr. Edward R. McCabe, a professor of pediatrics and molecular genetics at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston. "The system of sex determination is turning out to

be a lot more complicated than I was taught in medical school." Dr. McCabe is one of the authors of the report. The principal investigator of the work is Dr. Giovanna Camerino of the University of Pavia in Italy.

The findings suggest that there may be genes for femaleness just as there are genes for maleness. These genes very likely help push the fetal gonads — which have the potential to become either ovaries or testes — in the ovarian direction. Thus, an extra dose of the gene in males would undo the best efforts of the SRY factor to start constructing testicles.

"I don't think there's any question that the development of the ovaries will prove to be an extremely active process, requiring the contributions of many genes and proteins," said Dr. David Page, who studies the genetics of sex determination at the Whitehead Institute. "We've only just begun to understand the details of sex determination."

IN BRIEF

'Olympic' Molecule: Clue to Life's Origin?

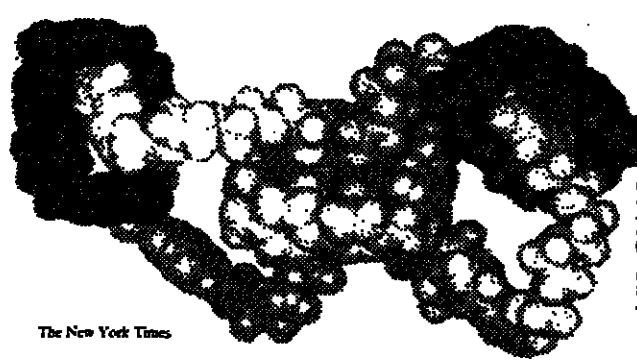
NEW YORK (NYT) — Capping a decade of intense research, a team of British chemists has created a molecule consisting of five interlocked rings of atoms, a tiny replica of the symbol of the Olympic Games. The molecule is probably useless in itself, but the techniques devised to create it may shed light on the process by which life arose from relatively simple chemicals.

The synthesis of this new molecule, technically called a

linear pentacatenane and familiarly named "olimpiadane," was hailed by chemists as an important step toward understanding how components of a complex molecule can spontaneously join together.

An ability to assemble themselves from simple precursors is one of the requisites of prebiotic molecules — the nonliving building blocks from which the proteins, genetic codes and cellular complexity of living organisms arise.

The achievement was announced in the German journal *Angewandte Chemie* (Experi-



The New York Times

mental Chemistry) by Dr. J. Fraser Stoddart and Dr. David Amabilino and their colleagues at the University of Birmingham in England.

The creation of olimpiadane was a tour de force of laboratory technique. Although molecules consisting of rings of carbon and other atoms are common in nature and in the laboratory, the mechanical interlocking of neighboring rings seemed impossible until recently. It can be achieved only by precisely controlling the positions of pieces of the rings before joining them together in a chain. In olimpiadane, there are no electronic links between the connected rings; they are held together simply by having been threaded through each other like links in a steel chain.

Memory Tests Show Risk of Alzheimer's

NEW YORK (AP) — Testing memory and other mental abilities can help elderly people

easy there. One 30-year study, for example, followed more than 6,000 patients treated for schizophrenia and lost track of just 10 people over three decades.

By looking at huge numbers of people, the Danish researchers can detect subtle trends that would be missed by other methods, or confirm hypotheses suggested by research with smaller groups.

In the study of schizophrenia and suicide, Dr. Mortensen was able to draw on computerized records to track all 9,156 patients admitted to Danish hospitals for a first episode of schizophrenia from 1970 to 1988, and then to comb through a national registry of causes of death, looking for patients from the study.

In Denmark, as in the United States, economics and changes in treatment philosophy have led to a reduction of the average length of time people are kept in psychiatric hospitals. The average stay was about 50 days in the 1970s and dropped to 30 days by the mid-1980s as part of a shift toward treating patients in the community.

In findings he reported last year in *The British Journal of Psychiatry*, Dr. Mortensen discovered that during the first year after patients in the late 1980s were released from the hospital, the rate of suicide among them was 56 percent higher than for patients treated in the early 1970s, when hospital stays were longer.

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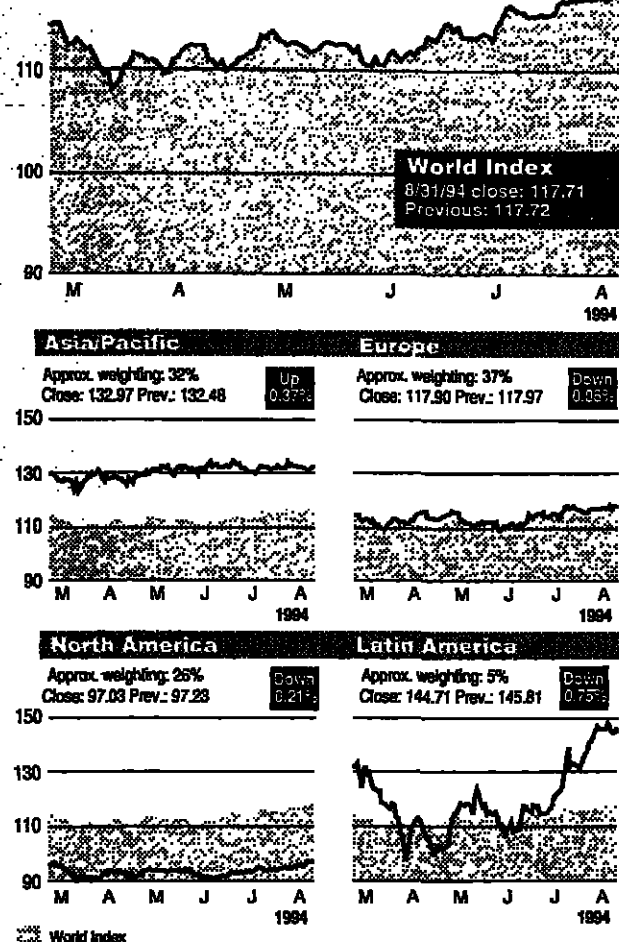
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Industrial Sectors							
	Wed. close	Thurs. close	% change		Wed. close	Thurs. close	% change
Energy	115.44	115.29	+0.13	Capital Goods	120.20	120.64	-0.36
Utilities	130.77	131.30	-0.40	Raw Materials	136.83	137.54	-0.52
Finance	117.88	117.77	+0.09	Consumer Goods	104.76	104.63	+0.12
Services	123.55	123.68	-0.11	Miscellaneous	137.22	135.97	+0.92

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TI Wins a Battle but Not the War

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For 29 years, Texas Instruments Inc. fought to win a patent in Japan for its invention of the integrated circuit, the basis of modern electronics. But having finally won it, the company found out Wednesday how difficult the patent might be to enforce.

The Tokyo District Court ruled Wednesday that Fujitsu Ltd., Japan's largest computer company, was not infringing Texas Instruments' fundamental patent. The Dallas-based company said it was "disappointed" and would appeal.

The decision could hurt the efforts of Texas Instruments to profit from its patent portfolio. The company has been earning hundreds of millions of dollars a year by aggressively seeking royalty payments from other companies.

The ruling could also revive disputes over the protection of intellectual property, which has been the subject of friction between the United States and Japan for years.

The patent in question in the court's decision was the one covering Jack Kilby's invention in 1958 of the integrated circuit, in which multiple transistors and other components are incorporated on a single chip.

After a three-decade wait, Texas Instruments was granted a Japanese patent for Mr. Kilby's work in 1989. It has claimed that virtually all computer chips

make use of the patent and has been arranging royalty agreements with many Japanese companies.

But Fujitsu resisted paying Texas Instruments, saying its chips did not use the patented technology. It sued in Tokyo District Court in 1991, seeking a court decision that two types of memory

The Japanese court's ruling could revive the dispute over intellectual property rights with the United States.

chips did not infringe Texas Instruments' patents. Texas Instruments countersued, demanding an injunction.

On Wednesday, the court agreed with Fujitsu that there was no basis for claims of infringement and rejected Texas Instruments' request for an injunction.

"We are pleased that the court has confirmed Fujitsu's technical appraisal that TI's Kilby patent does not cover Fujitsu's advanced products," Michio Naruto, executive director of Fujitsu, said.

Richard Donaldson, senior vice president and general patent counsel at Texas Instruments, said "we wouldn't expect this to have a significant effect" on the

company's revenue from patent royalties, because the company has many other patents.

He said he expected Texas Instruments' patent cross-licensing agreements with other Japanese companies to remain in effect. But he conceded that when these agreements came up for renewal, many of them next year, the companies might seek to lower their royalty payments.

The Texas Instruments patent case is symbolic of the issues that have made patents a source of trade friction between the United States and Japan. The United States has complained for years about the difficulty of obtaining patents in Japan, especially broad ones.

Japanese companies have complained for years that American companies have been too aggressive in enforcing sometimes dubious patents. Texas Instruments' patent strategy has been seen by detractors, including some American companies, as a way for the company to live off its accomplishments of 30 years ago rather than compete in the market today.

But in the last two or three years, Japanese companies have become more active in contesting the American claims and seeking to enforce their own intellectual property rights. Recently, the United States and Japan agreed to take steps toward harmonizing their patent systems and reducing the tensions.

Philip Morris Pays Its Stockholders

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Philip Morris Cos. raised its dividend nearly 20 percent Wednesday and said it would spend as much as \$6 billion to buy back its shares over the next three years.

The dividend increase was the company's second this year, after a 6.2 percent rise in February. Its stock closed up \$2.37, at \$60.87, on the New York Stock Exchange, on volume of 8.6 million shares.

Philip Morris is the world's largest producer of packaged consumer goods, with annual revenue of more than \$60 billion. Its products include Marlboro, Merit and Virginia Slims cigarettes, Oscar Mayer meats, Kraft cheeses and Miller beer.

Its moves Wednesday followed pressure from large investors to increase the value of their holdings.

The board decided in May against dividing the company into separate food and tobacco businesses. Company executives subsequently acknowledged they were considering ways to increase shareholder value, including higher dividends or share buybacks.

Philip Morris said its new annual dividend rate would be \$3.30 a common share, compared with \$2.76 at present, with the next quarterly installment payable Oct. 11 to stockholders of record Sept. 15.

The company resumed stock repurchases in February after

suspending them for much of 1993 because of volatility in the U.S. cigarette market, which was embroiled for much of that summer in a price war.

Philip Morris has repurchased nearly \$900 million of its shares this year under its existing buyback program, which authorizes as much as \$290 million more of repurchases. When a company reduces its shares outstanding, that tends to boost the value of the remaining shares.

Philip Morris had about 870 million shares outstanding at the end of June.

A recent study by three economists indicated that a company's decision to buy back its shares on the open market is a good

Daimler Coasts To Profitability On Car Sales

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Daimler-Benz AG, Germany's largest industrial company, reported a sharp rebound in first-half profits on Wednesday and said increased car sales and radical restructuring had turned the company around.

Daimler, which adopted U.S. accounting principles after listing its shares in America last year, posted a net profit of 369 million Deutsche marks (\$233 million) against a loss of 949 million last year.

Under German accounting rules, first-half net profit rose to 462 million DM from 168 million.

The results were higher than expected.

First-half sales rose 13 percent to 48.96 billion DM.

"Markets have improved, but their success is internally generated by good new models," said Edmund Chew, an analyst at Nomura Research in London.

Edmund Chew, the Daimler chairman, said he expected profit to rise in the second half, although a weak dollar, which depreciates the value of U.S. sales, could dampen the increase.

"We are hoping for continued improved results on the operating level," Mr. Chew said. He also predicted that all Daimler's divisions, including currently unprofitable Deutsche Aerospace and the AEG AG unit, would be profitable by 1996.

First-half operating profit was 926 million DM from a loss of 2.36 billion DM, aided by a 650 million DM one-time accounting change in 1993. The turnaround could allow Daimler to increase its dividend for 1994, Mr. Chew said.

Daimler-Benz last year cut its dividend to 8 DM a share from 13 DM after reporting a 1993 loss of 1.84 billion DM.

Several analysts criticized the

lack of clarity in Daimler's financial statements and said they would not revise their forecasts for 1994 and 1995 results until they received clearer answers from Daimler executives.

"They will clearly be strengthening results during the next two or three years, but the quality of earnings may be a bit suspect," said one analyst, who asked not to be identified.

Analysts predicted Daimler-Benz would have a full-year 1994 net profit, under U.S. accounting methods, of between 500 million DM and 1.1 billion DM. That figure is expected to double in 1995 if the dollar does not depreciate.

Mr. Chew said full-year 1994 Daimler sales were likely to top 100 billion DM, even as car sales in the second half are expected to fall short of year-earlier levels.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Audi Pares Loss With Cost Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Audi AG, the Volkswagen AG subsidiary that makes luxury cars, said Wednesday its loss for the first half of 1994 less than half the shortfall a year earlier.

Audi posted a first-half pre-tax loss of 93 million Deutsche marks (\$58.9 million), down from 198 million DM. The company said cost-cutting measures improved results.

Sales increased 2 percent to 6.3 billion DM, but deliveries fell 2 percent, to 190,727 cars. Car deliveries in Germany fell nearly 20 percent in the half, but deliveries to foreign customers rose 14 percent, Audi said.

Audi said investment doubled in the half, to 568 DM. The company said it shed more than 3,000 jobs in the first half. (AP, Reuters)

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

The Sinking of Thinking Machines

By Elizabeth Corcoran
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — About a decade ago, a graduate student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology named Danny Hillis dazzled the world of computing by dreaming up a new machine that came to be known as a "massively parallel processor."

In the years since, Mr. Hillis succeeded in building some of the fastest, most innovative computers in the world.

But technical prowess does not guarantee business success. Earlier this month, Mr. Hillis's company, Thinking Machines Corp., filed for protection from its creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. The Cambridge, Massachusetts

company announced it would lay off a third of its 425 employees.

The rise and fall of Thinking Machines carries lessons for high-technology companies and for government. The company was nurtured at the government trough, and in some respects never recovered from the experience. The theory was that federal money could support expensive new technological breakthroughs that private industry would later exploit.

What Thinking Machines learned, at great cost, is that the government is a fickle patron. It cannot help a company bridge the gap between creating a subsidized new technology and building commercially successful systems.

"The real money is in handling Wal-

Mart's inventory rather than searching for the origins of the universe," Mr. Hillis said.

Jerry Hosier, a patent attorney who invested in Thinking Machines, put it more forcefully: "The person who starts a company should be executed after three years—just as a matter of course," he said.

Like many small companies, Thinking Machines was started on a dream. Mr. Hosier explained. When the possibility of making money became real, the founders still concentrated on the goal of building the world's fastest computer.

Yet many critics said the government's support made it too easy for Thinking

See MACHINES, Page 17

3Com Succeeds With a Broad Product Line

By Laurie Flynn
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As computer-related stocks have surged, shares of one of the companies riding the rally, 3Com Corp., have soared to an all-time high. For a mid-sized computer networking company, the milestone might seem to deserve only passing mention.

But for 3Com, which less than four years ago was teetering on the brink of extinction, with its shares trading below \$6, Tuesday's record-high closing stock price of \$68.25 signified a remarkable

turnaround. On Wednesday, the stock closed 62.5 cents lower, at \$67.625.

"No one thought I could pull it off," recalled Mr. Bernhamou, who has since added the titles chief executive and chairman to his 3Com business card. But analysts now generally agree 3Com has exceeded almost anyone's expectations.

Sales for the 1994 financial year, which ended May 31, were \$827 million — almost double the revenue of two years earlier.

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See 3COM, Page 17

Kluge Folds Orion Studio Into 4-Way Media Merger

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Actavia Group Inc., formerly Fuqua Industries Inc., will serve as the shell of a four-way merger of companies with ties to the media magnate John Kluge, the companies said Wednesday.

A new company, to be called Metromedia International Group Inc., will come from the merger of Actavia and Orion Pictures Corp., Metromedia International Telecommunications Inc. and Management Co. Entertainment Group Sterling Inc., known as MCEG Sterling.

Actavia will provide \$55 million of secured interim financing for the new company.

The merger will form a company with a library of more than 1,000 movie titles and interests in movie production and radio and cable television, the companies said.

John Phillips, the chairman of Actavia, said the merged company would seek to round out those interests with acquisitions

and eventually would seek a merger or acquisition with a U.S. cable television company.

Each share of Orion Pictures will be converted into 0.57143 Actavia shares.

MCEG's stock will be converted into 1 million shares of Orion, which will then be converted into Actavia stock at the same ratio. Each share of Metromedia Telecommunications will be converted into 5.5614 shares of Actavia.

Actavia said all of the stock to be issued will be identical to its outstanding common stock, except that the stock owned by Metromedia will be entitled to three votes per share.

Actavia stock rose 36.5 cents Wednesday, to \$13.50. Orion Pictures, a Hollywood studio controlled by Mr. Kluge, surged \$2.563, to \$6.125. MCEG Sterling is a television and movie distribution concern that controls about 250 films.

(Reuters)

AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

Castle Stake Abandoned By Metallgesellschaft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft AG and Castle Energy Corp. said Wednesday they had an accord that will allow the German company to get out of unprofitable oil contracts with the U.S. concern in return for giving up its big minority stake.

Metallgesellschaft Corp., a U.S. subsidiary of the German company, said it would get out of unfavorable contracts with Castle by Jan. 31, 1995. Metallgesellschaft will transfer its 40 percent stake, or 3.6 million Castle Energy shares, to Castle by Sept. 9. Metallgesellschaft also will cancel certain Castle Energy debt obligations and assume \$375 million of Castle's debt.

"Today's agreement settles substantially all matters between MG Corp. and Castle Energy on an equitable basis," said Thomas A. McKeever, chief executive of Metallgesellschaft Corp., which is known as MG Corp. "The agreement ends a complicated and difficult relationship in a commercially reasonable way and allows each company to go forward unencumbered by past commitments and unresolved differences."

Metallgesellschaft, which avoided bankruptcy earlier this year only a 3.4 billion Deutsche mark (\$2.3 billion) rescue package, said in May it would have to take a 1 billion DM provision because of the Castle Energy contracts.

The delivery contracts required Metallgesellschaft to take all refined oil products from Castle's two refineries through the year 2000 at prices that are now above market costs.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates									
	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31	Aug. 31
Amsterdam	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77	1.77
Brussels	33.92	33.92	33.92	33.92	33.92	33.92	33.92	33.92	33.92
Frankfurt	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
London (to)	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.58
Madrid	161.26	161.26	161.26	161.26	161.26	161.26	161.26	161.26	161.26
Milan	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12	1,389.12
New York (to)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Paris	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14
Porto	16.18	16.18	16.18	16.18	16.18	16.18	16.18	16.18	16.18
Tokyo	149.15	149.15	149.15	149.15	149.15	149.15	149.15	149.15	149.15
Toronto	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37	1.37
Zurich	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48
1 ECU	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
1 SDR	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40

Changes in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, listings in other centers; Toronto rates of 3 p.m.

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Herald Tribune

MARKET DIARY

Computers Swipe Market's Advance

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stocks edged lower Wednesday after a late bout of computer-driven trading undercut what had been a modest rally.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.88 points, to 3,913.42, while declining issues on the New York Stock Exchange outnumbered advances by a 4-to-3 ratio. Although broad-market indexes mirrored

to profit-taking after several strong advances.

Bonds edged higher, although some analysts said this reflected short-covering, as traders who had bet on a decline closed out their positions. The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose 4/32 to 100 19/32, where its yield was 7.45 percent, down from 7.46 on Tuesday.

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue on the New York Stock Exchange, rising 1/4 to 7 1/4. It rose in sympathy with Philip Morris, its larger rival in the food and tobacco businesses. Philip Morris, the second-most-active issue, added 2 1/2 to 60 1/2, where its yield was 7.45 percent, down from 7.46 on Tuesday.

Texas Instruments lost 4 1/2, ending at 77 1/2. A Japanese court ruled against it in a patent dispute with Fujitsu Ltd.

Compaq fell 1/4 to 38 1/4 after an analyst reportedly said chip-makers were slowing their shipments to the company.

Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg

U.S. Stocks

The Dow's decline, transportation issues were higher. The Dow transport average was up 10.58, to 1,642.72.

The market had been higher at mid-afternoon, with the Dow industrials up 22 points, after Philip Morris announced a big dividend increase and a major stock-repurchase program.

Some of that gain came as computer arbitrage programs had big investors buying stocks to whittle down a steep premium in futures on the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index to the shares in the cash market. The programs, however, turned around late in the day. Some analysts linked the late selling

Jobs Report Outlook Sends Dollar Higher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Wednesday amid speculation that U.S. employment data due Friday would show the economy growing at a steady pace unlikely to lead to an acceleration of inflation.

Prospects for Germany's cen-

"Too-strong growth would shock the bond market."

The dollar's gains were limited by a report suggesting the U.S. inflation rate may be rising in the Midwest, which could put pressure on the Treasury bond market. The dollar has been tracking bond prices because they serve as a barometer of demand for U.S.-denominated investments. Strong demand for Treasuries from overseas investors would generate demand for the dollars to buy those bonds.

"The dollar is going step for step with the Treasury bond market," said Jim Raphael, a currency trader at NatWest USA Bancorp in Jersey City, New Jersey.

Traders said they were wary of trading the dollar before the Bundesbank meeting Thursday, even though speculation about a German rate cut faded late Tuesday when France's major commercial banks raised their own lending rates.

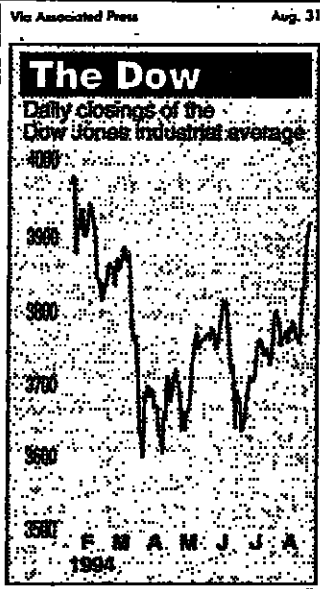
Bloomberg, Reuters

Foreign Exchange

trunk bank to lower interest rates after a biweekly council meeting Thursday also helped the dollar gain, traders said.

The dollar finished at 1.5818 Deutsche marks, up from 1.5765 DM, and at 100.19 yen, up from 99.62 yen. The U.S. currency rose to 5.4135 French francs from 5.4050 francs and to 1.3295 Swiss francs from 1.3295 francs. The pound weakened to \$1.5335 from \$1.5340.

"People are looking for signs of steady growth this Friday," said Lynn Tierney, a trader at Shawmut Bank of Boston.



Daily closing of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Source: Dow Jones & Co.

Aug. 31

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Dow Jones Averages

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EUROPEAN FUTURES

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Swiss Bank Says It Will Buy U.S. Asset Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ZURICH — With its net profit set to fall this year, Swiss Bank Corp. is trying to secure future earnings growth with the \$750 million purchase of Brinson Partners Inc., a U.S. asset management company.

Georges Blum, the chief executive of Swiss Bank, said Wednesday that the Brinson purchase "fills a strategic gap." The Swiss company had long sought to strengthen its global asset management business, he said, and had looked for a partner in the United States, the biggest and fastest growing market in this area.

"It enables us to make a quantum leap in a segment of the U.S. market where an organic build-up of a comparable position on our own would hardly have been feasible," Mr. Blum said.

After the acquisition, he said, Swiss Bank would have 65 billion Swiss francs (\$49 billion) in institutional assets under its management.

Analysts welcomed the purchase, saying that Brinson would provide a counterweight to Swiss Bank's volatile trading business, which last year led to record profits but has hurt its performance this year.

(Bloomberg, AFX)

Italy's Pension Pledges Come Due

Berlusconi Says Obligations Could Bankrupt Nation

By James Hansen
Special to the Herald Tribune

MILAN — The creaking of a failing pension system, a sound that can be heard in every Western country, is a roar in Italy.

According to Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, the country must "restructure this area to avoid bankruptcy or not be able to pay pensions at all."

The state has made promises it cannot keep about pension coverage. Now, savage cuts appear unavoidable, especially if the government is to come to grips with its budget deficit of more than \$100 billion and accumulated debt of more than \$1.1 trillion.

The Italian health, labor and finance ministers met Tuesday to discuss pension reform, but fear of a political backlash limited their action to a painless series of minor measures aimed at curbing fraud.

Apart from a decree extending a tax exemption for investment in private pension plans until February 1995, ministers have so far decided not to decide. The question has been sent back for "further study" at the technical level.

Among measures known to be under consideration are an end to what are known as "baby" pensions, which are granted to civil servants after as little as 15 years' service and are under attack as too generous by those who cannot aspire to receive them.

It is also likely that action will be taken to reduce cost-of-living indexing for pensions and to speed up the rise in

the retirement age to 65 from 60 for men and to 60 from 55 for women.

The government is to outline its recipe for dealing with the pension crisis in a fiscal reform package promised before the end of September.

Whatever happens, radical solutions are not likely. Treasury Minister Lamberto Dini, on leaving Tuesday's meeting,

'About a third of our invalids turn out not to have any invalidity.'

An Italian Treasury official.

ing, said that for the moment, government action sought only to block the "exponential growth" of pension costs, not to actually reduce them.

Particular attention is being focused on the cost of civil disability pensions, which has risen 50 percent in just two years. Agencies of the Italian government disburse more than 6.9 million permanent disability pensions — one for every eight people in the country — and a further 2 million applications are on file awaiting approval.

Many of these pensions have more to do with loyalty to particular politicians than with genuine disability. A Treasury official said spot checks had shown "about a third of our invalids turn out not to have any invalidity."

If so, that would be fraud on a grand

scale, costing the pension system more than \$12 billion a year.

A Treasury undersecretary, Antonio Rastrelli, has talked about proposing an amnesty that would seek to get the false invalids off the rolls by forgiving past fraud in exchange for their giving up their pensions.

Counting disability, retirement income and survivors' benefits, it is estimated that as many as one Italian in three receives some kind of pension, at an annual cost of around 232 trillion lire (\$145 billion) — about 15 percent of the gross domestic product, according to the Parliamentary Commission on Public Spending.

Moreover, data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development indicate the value of matured pension rights in Italy is 2.4 times the GDP, the highest such ratio among the Group of Seven industrialized countries and twice the American figure of 1.2. That means the hole the system has dug for itself is unusually deep.

The Bank of Italy calculates that the capitalization of a hypothetical fund to meet these future payouts would require half of the country's entire wealth.

Although Gianni Letta, Mr. Berlusconi's chief of staff, has said that "no existing rights will be touched" by pension reforms, attempts to get in under the wire have triggered a "flight to retirement" among public employees, especially teachers, of whom more than 70,000 have asked to leave their jobs between this year and the next. Teachers in Italy are poorly paid, but their pensions can equal as much as 95 percent of final salaries.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
2300	3400	2300
2200	3200	2200
2100	3000	2100
2000	2800	2000
1900	2600	1900
1800	2400	1800
1700	2200	1700
1600	2000	1600
1500	1800	1500
1400	1600	1400
1300	1400	1300
1200	1200	1200
1100	1000	1100
1000	800	1000
900	600	900
800	400	800
700	200	700
600	0	600
500		500
400		400
300		300
200		200
100		100
0		0

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- **Baltica Forsikring AS**, Denmark's largest insurer, said its net loss shrank 17 percent in the first half, to 52 million kroner (\$8.3 million), from last year on cost cuts and lower payouts.
- **VNU NV**, the Dutch publisher, said its net income rose 34 percent in the first six months, to 78.7 million guilders (\$43.7 million), supported by acquisitions in the United States.
- **Royal BolsWessanen NV** share prices tumbled 10 percent, to 36.9 guilders, after the Dutch food-and-drink company said a slump in beverage sales knocked first-half down profit 7.8 percent, to 110.2 million guilders (\$61 million).
- **Russia's ruble** dropped 2 percent against the dollar, which rose to 2,197 rubles, on Wednesday. It was the sharpest one-day fall since February, after the Central Bank of Russia stopped intervening to support it.
- **British Telecommunications PLC** said it would trim prices for long-distance telephone calls within Britain 25 percent. BT's main competitor, **Mercury Communications Ltd.**, said it would match BT's cuts.
- **Société Générale de Belgique SA**, Belgium's biggest company, said it would post a one-time, first-half charge of 300 million Belgian francs (\$9.2 million) for losses in bond trading.
- **British Steel PLC**, the **Usinor-Sacilor unit AG der Dillinger Hüttenwerke** and the **Mannesmann AG unit Mannesmannröhrenwerke AB** are in talks over a possible venture in the field of large-diameter welded pipes. British Steel said.

Strong Franc Flattens Profit at Ciba-Geigy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Two Swedish drug companies reported higher-than-expected increases in first-half profits, with Astra AB attributing its 22 percent increase to rising sales and Pharmacia AB saying its 66 percent gain was due to cost-cutting.

Astra posted a pretax profit of 4.5 billion kroner (\$582 million), up from 3.7 billion kroner a year earlier. The company attributed its profit increase to strong sales growth in Britain, Italy and Germany.

Sales rose to 13.33 billion kroner from 10.56 billion a year earlier.

Higher sales came from the anti-ulcer agent Losec and the anti-asthma medicine Pulmicort, which outstripped overall market growth in most countries.

"Adjusted for currency movements, sales growth was 23 percent, which means that Astra's sales in most countries increased at a much higher rate than the total market, with strengthened market share as a result," Astra said. Total sales were expected to increase at a faster rate than the total market for the rest of 1994.

"Accordingly, the favorable trend for group sales and earnings is expected to continue, although not at the same rate as in the previous year," said Hakan Mogren, president.

Pharmacia said cutting costs and reducing staff lifted first-half pretax profit to 2.66 billion kroner from 1.6 billion kroner a year earlier. It also announced a far-reaching management restructuring aimed at making the company more competitive.

Pharmacia was formed last fall in the split of Procordia AB into two separate units. Pharmacia took over Procordia's drug business, while Branded Consumer Products AB took over its food and tobacco operations.

Pharmacia plans to restructure and reduce the number of businesses within which it operates to seven from 10 to better use its technology base in research and development and production without having to restructure larger units, it said.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Swedish Drug Profits Beat Expectations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Mo och Domsjö AB, the Swedish paper producer, returned to profitability in the first half as sales and paper prices increased and costs were restrained.

Mo och said it earned 471 million kroner (\$61 million), reversing from a loss of 319 million kroner in the 1993 first half.

Sales rose to 9.43 billion kroner from 8.43 billion a year earlier, mainly because of an increase in paper and pulp prices.

The company kept operating costs under control by reducing its average number of employees to 11,206 from 11,414 in the last half of 1993. Net financial costs were reduced during the period, to 438 million kroner from 596 million kroner a year earlier.

Operating profit rose to 909 million kroner from 277 million a year earlier. The operating profit includes a one-time charge of 140 million kroner for damage at its paper mill in Alizay, France, and a 215 million-kroner provision for a fine from the European Union for restrictive trade practices.

Also on Wednesday, Svenska Cellulosa Aktiebolaget AB, another Swedish forestry company, said its first half pretax profit jumped 88 percent, to 1.08 billion kroner, on a rise in sales and falling interest payments.

More Sales Lift MoDo Profit

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(Bloomberg, AFX)

Gencor Makes Coal Deal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — In its second major strategic move in as many months, Gencor Ltd. will merge its South African coal interests with those of Rand Mines Ltd. to create the world's third-largest coal production company, the companies said Wednesday.

Gencor's Trans-Natal Coal Corp. Ltd. and Randcoal Ltd. will form a new company with assets of \$1.2 billion, including 14 South African mines.

In July, Gencor agreed to acquire Royal Dutch/Shell Group's Billiton metals and mining assets for \$1.22 billion. The acquisition largely consisted of aluminum assets.

The merger of Trans-Natal and Randcoal would give Gencor a 50.1 percent controlling interest in the new company at a time of rapidly increasing demand in Asia. The new company has not been named yet.

Rand Mines, following a stock swap between Trans-Natal and Randcoal, will have a 46.1 percent stake, with the rest held by major pension funds.

Rob Croll, a mining analyst at Frankfurt Pollack Vindere in Johannesburg, said the merger would give South Africa "the ability to compete on a quality basis and improve margins on exports." He added that the company would have combined annual revenue of about 3.4 billion rand (\$947 million).

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Lowest	Change
100.00	98.00	IBM	3.20	4.5	15.0	100.00	98.00	95.00	+2.00
120.00	118.00	Microsoft	1.50	3.5	18.0	120.00	118.00	115.00	+2.00
140.00	138.00	Apple	1.00	3.0	16.0	140.00	138.00	135.00	+2.00
160.00	158.00	Oracle	0.80	2.5	14.0	160.00	158.00	155.00	+2.00
180.00	178.00	Sun	0.60	2.0	12.0	180.00	178.00	175.00	+2.00
200.00	198.00	HP	0.40	1.5	10.0	200.00	198.00	195.00	+2.00
220.00	218.00	Compaq	0.30	1.0	8.0	220.00	218.00	215.00	+2.00
240.00	238.00	Digital	0.20	0.5	6.0	240.00	238.00	235.00	+2.00
260.00	258.00	PerkinElmer	0.10	0.2	4.0	260.00	258.00	255.00	+2.00
280.00	278.00	Amersham Pharm	0.05	0.1	3.0	280.00	278.00	275.00	+2.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Lowest	Change
300.00	298.00	Boehringer Ingelheim	0.05	0.05	2.0	300.00	298.00	295.00	+2.00
320.00	318.00	Novartis	0.04	0.04	1.5	320.00	318.00	315.00	+2.00
340.00	338.00	Roche	0.03	0.03	1.0	340.00	338.00	335.00	+2.00
360.00	358.00	Schering-Plough	0.02	0.02	0.5	360.00	358.00	355.00	+2.00
380.00	378.00	Glaxo	0.01	0.01	0.2	380.00	378.00	375.00	+2.00
400.00	398.00	SmithKline Beecham	0.01	0.01	0.1	400.00	398.00	395.00	+2.00
420.00	418.00	Wellcome	0.01	0.01	0.05	420.00	418.00	415.00	+2.00
440.00	438.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.02	440.00	438.00	435.00	+2.00
460.00	458.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.01	460.00	458.00	455.00	+2.00
480.00	478.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	480.00	478.00	475.00	+2.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Lowest	Change
500.00	498.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	500.00	498.00	495.00	+2.00
520.00	518.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	520.00	518.00	515.00	+2.00
540.00	538.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	540.00	538.00	535.00	+2.00
560.00	558.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	560.00	558.00	555.00	+2.00
580.00	578.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	580.00	578.00	575.00	+2.00
600.00	598.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	600.00	598.00	595.00	+2.00
620.00	618.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	620.00	618.00	615.00	+2.00
640.00	638.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	640.00	638.00	635.00	+2.00
660.00	658.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	660.00	658.00	655.00	+2.00
680.00	678.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	680.00	678.00	675.00	+2.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Lowest	Change
700.00	698.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	700.00	698.00	695.00	+2.00
720.00	718.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	720.00	718.00	715.00	+2.00
740.00	738.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	740.00	738.00	735.00	+2.00
760.00	758.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	760.00	758.00	755.00	+2.00
780.00	778.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	780.00	778.00	775.00	+2.00
800.00	798.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	800.00	798.00	795.00	+2.00
820.00	818.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	820.00	818.00	815.00	+2.00
840.00	838.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	840.00	838.00	835.00	+2.00
860.00	858.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	860.00	858.00	855.00	+2.00
880.00	878.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	880.00	878.00	875.00	+2.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Lowest	Change
900.00	898.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	900.00	898.00	895.00	+2.00
920.00	918.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	920.00	918.00	915.00	+2.00
940.00	938.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	940.00	938.00	935.00	+2.00
960.00	958.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	960.00	958.00	955.00	+2.00
980.00	978.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	980.00	978.00	975.00	+2.00
1000.00	998.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	1000.00	998.00	995.00	+2.00
1020.00	1018.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	1020.00	1018.00	1015.00	+2.00
1040.00	1038.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	1040.00	1038.00	1035.00	+2.00
1060.00	1058.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	1060.00	1058.00	1055.00	+2.00
1080.00	1078.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	1080.00	1078.00	1075.00	+2.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 High	52 Low	Lowest	Change
1100.00	1098.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	1100.00	1098.00	1095.00	+2.00
1120.00	1118.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	1120.00	1118.00	1115.00	+2.00
1140.00	1138.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	1140.00	1138.00	1135.00	+2.00
1160.00	1158.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	1160.00	1158.00	1155.00	+2.00
1180.00	1178.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	1180.00	1178.00	1175.00	+2.00
1200.00	1198.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	1200.00	1198.00	1195.00	+2.00
1220.00	1218.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	1220.00	1218.00	1215.00	+2.00
1240.00	1238.00	Roche	0.01	0.01	0.005	1240.00	1238.00	1235.00	+2.00
1260.00	1258.00	GlaxoSmithKline	0.01	0.01	0.005	1260.00	1258.00	1255.00	+2.00
1280.00	1278.00	Novartis	0.01	0.01	0.005	1280.00	1278.00	1275.00	+2.00

Continued on Page 14

CALLING ONE FOREIGN COUNTRY FROM ANOTHER IS NO SECRET WITH THESE SIMPLE ACCESS CODES.

COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS	COUNTRIES	ACCESS NUMBERS
AFRICA		ASIA		EUROPE		MIDDLE EAST	
Algeria	000-000-0001	Armenia	000-000-0001	Austria	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Angola	000-000-0001	Australia	000-000-0001	Belgium	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Argentina	000-000-0001	Bangladesh	000-000-0001	Bulgaria	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Armenia	000-000-0001	Barbados	000-000-0001	Canada	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Australia	000-000-0001	Belize	000-000-0001	Denmark	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Austria	000-000-0001	Bhutan	000-000-0001	Finland	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Bahamas	000-000-0001	Bolivia	000-000-0001	France	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Bahrain	000-000-0001	Bosnia	000-000-0001	Germany	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Bangladesh	000-000-0001	Botswana	000-000-0001	Greece	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Barbados	000-000-0001	Brazil	000-000-0001	Hungary	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Belarus	000-000-0001	Belize	000-000-0001	Iceland	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Belgium	000-000-0001	Bhutan	000-000-0001	Ireland	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Belize	000-000-0001	Bolivia	000-000-0001	Italy	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Benin	000-000-0001	Bosnia	000-000-0001	Japan	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Bhutan	000-000-0001	Botswana	000-000-0001	Kenya	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Bolivia	000-000-0001	Brazil	000-000-0001	Latvia	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Bosnia	000-000-0001	Bulgaria	000-000-0001	Lithuania	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001
Brazil	000-000-0001	Cameroon	000-000-0001	Luxembourg	000-000-0001	Egypt	000-000-0001

Aug. 31, 1984

Asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on is-
 ry of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) fortnightly (every two weeks);

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Japanese Stocks Face Pressure In Tobacco Sale

TOKYO — Japanese stocks face a traumatic few months after the Ministry of Finance on Wednesday unveiled a 1.44 million yen (\$14,000) public offering price for Japan Tobacco Inc. shares set for sale in September, analysts said.

The price — high above the shares' fair value — could undermine confidence in Tokyo's equity market just as investors are starting to rank it alongside more-established markets in New York and London. That could send the Nikkei Stock Average, which Wednesday ended little changed at 20,628.53, to as low as 18,500 by the year-end, analysts said.

U.S. Stock Rally Fuels Advance In Asian Markets

HONG KONG — Recent strength in U.S. stocks helped push Asian shares up Wednesday, and Hong Kong led the way with a jump of 2.51 percent.

Hong Kong's blue-chip Hang Seng Index rose above 9,900 points for the first time since March 14, helped by an influx of foreign investors encouraged by Wall Street's strong showing, brokers said. The Hang Seng finished at 9,929.39 points.

Expectations for U.S. interest rates to remain in check inspired confidence in Asia's markets, analysts said. Hong Kong got a further lift from sentiment that real estate companies will perform well in the coming months after several large developers recently reported strong earnings.

Shares in Bangkok, Bombay and Singapore also rallied.

In China, the Shanghai A-share index, which is reserved for domestic buyers, continued its climb by gaining 3.98 percent after gaining 6.64 percent on Tuesday. On Wednesday, the index gained 30.93 points, to close at 807.86.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Cathay Unfurls New Look Carrier Aims to Display Asian Identity

HONG KONG — Cathay Pacific Airways unveiled a new corporate symbol Wednesday as the British colony's airline further prepared for life under Chinese rule.

"Asia's our backyard, more important to us than Europe, more important to us than North America, and we've clearly got to make sure our product meets our Asian passengers' needs," said the carrier's managing director, Rod Eddington.

A single calligraphy stroke resembling a bird's wing, against a green background and a red baseline, replaces the green and white "sandwich" logo used on the tails of Cathay aircraft since the 1970s. Cathay Pacific also will offer more Asian meals and movies on its flights, Mr. Eddington said.

The look is aimed at highlighting Cathay's Asian expertise and trying to make its image appeal to Asians as well as to its traditional, more Western customer base.

It was simultaneously unveiled in Toulouse, France, at the roll-out of the airline's first Airbus A-330 planes.

The fuselage will be white with a broad

gray strip down the sides, with "Cathay Pacific" painted in green and a green stripe under the cockpit.

The corporate flag of Swire Pacific, the British trading house that owns 51.85 percent of Cathay, still appears on the planes, but in a smaller size near the end of the fuselage.

Cathay's new Asian look is coming out just under three years before Hong Kong is due to revert to Chinese rule after 156 years as a British colony.

The logo was designed by Landor Associates, which handled the latest such revamping for British Airways. It will cost 20 million to 30 million Hong Kong dollars (\$3 million to \$4 million) over the next four years to repaint all Cathay's planes.

It also comes as more airlines are gearing up to compete for an increasing number of Asian travelers. This month, Australia's Qantas Airways launched plans to upgrade its service to make it more competitive with Asia's top carriers. The domestic Australian carrier Ansett Airlines also has said it has a long-term Asia strategy.

JAL Seeking International Partners

TOKYO — Japan Airlines said Wednesday it was negotiating with several other major international carriers about possibilities for cooperation in marketing, scheduling and other areas.

A spokesman, Kosei Yamada, said JAL and American Airlines, the largest U.S. airline, had been discussing linking their frequent-flyer programs and adjusting schedules to facilitate flight connections.

Mr. Yamada said JAL also had been talking with United Airlines, the second-largest U.S. carrier, and several other major international airlines about similar ideas.

The move follows an industrywide trend of

seeking such partnerships to offset falling revenue amid a plethora of discount fares.

As a result of its most recent agreements, for example, JAL now shares routes with KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, Varig Brazilian Airlines and Air New Zealand.

JAL had an operating loss of 45 billion yen (\$450 million) in the year ended March 31.

Separately, Taiwan's Transportation and Communications Ministry said it had reached an agreement with Japan to increase the number of airlines that can fly between the two countries. Under the accord, the private Taiwan carrier EVA Airways Corp. and Air Nippon, a subsidiary of All Nippon Airways, will offer direct flights between Taipei and Fukuoka, Japan.

(AP, AFP)

China Moves on Bankruptcy

SHANGHAI — After years of uncertainty, a Shanghai court has declared the first state bankruptcy in China's largest city, a court official said Wednesday, but the case highlights China's sensitivity over bankruptcy.

China passed a bankruptcy law in 1986, but the law was rarely used. Beijing has said it is determined to close money-losing enterprises this year despite

urban inflation at more than 20 percent and unemployment.

But in choosing their first bankruptcy target, Factory 101, a radio manufacturer, Shanghai authorities went to an enterprise that had been little more than a shell since its factory management was taken over in 1988 by television tube maker Shanghai Vacuum Electron Devices.

It is unlikely to have much effect on management or workers.

A report by leading econo-

mists has warned that failing state-owned enterprises threaten the credibility of the banking sector, the official Xinhua news agency reported Wednesday.

The Xinhua report, which cited a survey on state enterprise bankruptcy compiled by the State Economic and Trade Commission, the State Council and other organizations, said the country's banks were the worst hit by the poor state of public-sector enterprises.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Ansett Air Lifts TNT To Profit For Year

SYDNEY — A jump in earnings from Ansett Airlines and reduced losses on its European parcel express business helped the Australian transport concern TNT Ltd. report on Wednesday that it had its first full-year net profit in four years.

TNT said profit for the year ended June 30, including earnings from associated companies, was 105.1 million Australian dollars (\$78 million), reversing a loss of 256.7 million dollars a year earlier.

Associated companies include Ansett and GD Express, a global parcel-delivery business. Revenue rose 3 percent in the period, to 5.69 billion dollars.

The return to profit follows two years of cost-cutting, debt restructuring and asset sales. "It's been a slow, long haul back for TNT," said Rowan Carr, an analyst at F.W. Holst & Co. "The result was in line with expectations, and they still have a reasonable way to go."

The company said its consolidated debt-to-equity ratio fell to 92 percent from 218 percent a year earlier.

For the third year, TNT paid no dividend. Its shares finished 4 cents lower, at 2.65 dollars. "Perhaps there is a little negative sentiment over the no dividend," Mr. Carr said.

The managing director, David Mortimer, said it was important that earnings improve further before the company resumed its payout.

TNT is involved in freight, express delivery, aviation and tourism in Australia, Europe, and the Americas.

Australian Growth Slows

The government said Australian economic growth slowed in the second quarter of 1994 as consumer demand faltered, Reuters reported.

Gross domestic product rose 0.9 percent from the first quarter, seasonally adjusted. The lackluster performance, which analysts ascribed to a slight drop in consumer spending, followed first-quarter growth of 2 percent.

It pulled the annual growth rate down to 4.3 percent from 4.7 percent.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	9,929.39	9,686.56	+2.51
Singapore	Straits Times	2,312.70	2,299.51	+0.57
Sydney	All Ordinaries	2,122.10	2,116.50	+0.26
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	20,628.53	20,592.12	+0.18
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	Closed	1,130.01	-
Bangkok	SET	1,524.83	1,492.53	+2.16
Seoul	Composite Stock	944.23	939.85	+0.47
Taipei	Weighted Price	7,008.11	6,980.28	+0.40
Manila	PSE	3,112.83	3,104.07	+0.28
Jakarta	Stock Index	509.26	508.01	+0.06
New Zealand	NZSE-40	2,148.48	2,132.82	+0.73
Bombay	National Index	2,149.86	2,126.80	+1.08

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **MIM Holdings Ltd.** posted a loss of 195.1 million Australian dollars (\$145 million) for the year ended June 26, reversing a profit of 74 million dollars in the previous year because of charges for devaluing smelting and refining assets in Germany.

• **Shun Tak Holdings Ltd.**'s net profit rose nearly 17 percent in the first half of the year, to 335.5 million Hong Kong dollars (\$43 million), but the results were below analysts' expectations because of a decrease in jetfoil passenger traffic.

• **The Philippines** gross domestic product expanded 4.5 percent in the second quarter, almost double the 2.6 percent growth in the 1993 second quarter and the strongest quarterly growth rate in four years.

• **Yulon Motor Co.** posted a loss of 74.9 million Taiwan dollars (\$3 million) in the first half, narrowing from a loss of 206.2 million dollars in the 1993 first half but still under pressure from stiff competition and rising costs.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Pulp Prices Lift Fletcher

AUCKLAND, New Zealand — Fletcher Challenge Ltd. said Wednesday that strong commodity prices, cost cuts and a one-time gain helped it more than double its annual profit.

The construction, forestry and energy company said it earned 692.7 million New Zealand dollars (\$417 million) before taxes in the year to June 30, up from 202.9 million dollars in the previous year.

The profit included a one-time gain of 367 million dollars from the sale of its methanol

company, Methanex, and its agricultural services agency, Wrightson Ltd.

That gain and other cost cutting made up for a slump in revenue, to 8.1 billion dollars from 9.5 billion dollars.

The results exceeded analysts' expectations and Fletcher Challenge's shares rallied 13 cents, to 4.18 dollars, a high for the year.

Fletcher Challenge said it had completed its restructuring program, which included the sale of 2.4 billion dollars in assets.

(AFX, Reuters)

MACHINES: Government Plus High Technology Equals Bankruptcy

Continued from Page 11

Machines to ignore the marketplace. "The government created false expectations," said Debra Goldfarb, an analyst at International Data Corp. It fired up enthusiasm for massively parallel computers, but corporate customers were often disappointed when they found the supercomputers lacked reliability.

With approximately \$12 million from the government and \$120 million from private investors, Mr. Hillis sought to design a computer that would function like the human brain. He strung together thousands of processors, each of which simultaneously tackled a tiny part of a problem. In contrast to single-processor computers, Mr. Hillis's machines were called "massively parallel processors."

By the late 1980s, researchers had embraced the new computer enthusiastically. By breaking large problems into small pieces, Thinking Machines' massively parallel computers could crunch through reams of data at lightning speed.

A generation of scientists at federally funded supercomputer centers as well as at the national weapons laboratories scrambled to learn to use Mr. Hillis's systems in hopes of simulating — and perhaps even

solving — fantastically complex problems.

Despite testimonials from researchers, the commercial market for such machines was precarious. They were expensive — selling for between \$1 million and \$20 million each — and software had to be tailor-made. Over time, engineers learned how to fit their problems onto

parallel machines. But many commercial customers still favored buying systems that were compatible with what they had used in the past.

Last year, demand from scientific and technical users for massively parallel machines totaled just \$310 million. Commercial customers spent about the same. International Data Corp. said that while commercial demand was poised to grow, the scientific market was likely to shrink.

A sign that there is money to be made from parallel processing — despite Thinking Machines' stumble — comes from a firm called Teradata Corp.,

which was acquired two years ago by AT&T Corp. Teradata's secret is that it designs its systems to solve basic business problems. Its systems will not win prizes for speed, but they run seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

In addition, a large number of conventional computer makers, including Digital Equip-

ment Corp. and Silicon Graphics Inc., now sell systems with more than one processor.

When Thinking Machines' future began to look bleak, customers backed away from investing in its expensive hardware. "Big companies don't want to buy big computers from little companies," Mr. Hillis said. Since last September, Thinking Machines has not clinched a major sale in the United States.

Thinking Machines officers also made serious mistakes, Mr. Hillis conceded. After racking up \$1 million in profits in 1990, the company took on 120 new employees. In addition, the com-

pany signed an expensive lease for office space in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Another mistake, given the signs that the supercomputer market was shrinking, was a decision to reject offers from Cray Research Inc. and International Business Machines Corp. to buy the company.

Since 1990, Thinking Machines has not turned a profit. Last year, revenue fell to \$82.5 million from about \$91.5 million in 1992. The company's president, Sheryl Handler, was ousted last spring. By the time Thinking Machines decided it wanted a partner or a buyer, none was willing to shoulder the costs and risks.

Thinking Machines' fall from grace sends a message that the supercomputer business has changed, said Larry Smart, director of the national Center for Supercomputing Applications. "We used to think of 'supercomputing' as an industry," he said. "Now, it's sort of like the flag on top of a pyramid."

A sprawling collection of networked personal computers looks increasingly like a viable super-computer, he added.

For investment information

Read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT

3COM: A Large Range of Products Leads to Success

Continued from Page 11

market for the adapter cards that enable personal computers to run on networks based on a technical standard known as Ethernet. Ethernet was invented by Robert M. Metcalfe, an engineer who co-founded 3Com in 1979 and left it in 1990. The company now employs about 2,300 people.

Unlike many other networking companies that concentrate on a single line of products, 3Com operates in several related fields.

3Com ranks third, for example, in the \$2.6 billion market led by Synoptics Communications Inc. for hubs — specialized computers that control networks. It is fourth in the \$1.9 billion market led by Cisco Systems Inc. for routers — another type of computer that can connect several networks.

Unlike any of its competitors so far, 3Com has assembled a full array of hubs, routers and other types of switching equipment into a complete inter-networking system.

3Com seems to be on such a roll that the main question is whether the company can sustain its momentum. Many of its rivals are adopting diversification plans similar to 3Com's.

Last month, two of its most formidable competitors, Synoptics and a router maker called

Wellfleet Communications Inc., agreed to merge into a company that would be larger than 3Com.

In the mercenary networking market, 3Com has slipped before.

In the late 1980s, well established in Ethernet adapter cards, 3Com decided to take on Novell Inc., the leading provider of the software used on Ethernet networks. To compete with Novell's network software, 3Com teamed up with Microsoft Corp. to market a network software product.

The 3Com-Microsoft network software, based on the OS/2 operating system software that Microsoft had developed with IBM. But in 1990, Microsoft pulled out of the OS/2 business after a rift with IBM, and 3Com's network software effort collapsed.

3Com had other troubles. In 1987, the company had acquired a smaller network hardware company, Bridge Communications, for \$200 million. But executives from the two sides began fighting almost immediately over strategy.

Bridge's co-founders, William N. Carro and Judith L. Estrin, soon left. Mr. Benhamou, who had been with Bridge from its beginning in 1981, opted to stay.

By October 1990, when Mr. Benhamou was appointed president, 3Com was in disarray.

L. William Krause, who founded 3Com along with Mr. Metcalfe and still owns a large number of shares, was chairman when Mr. Benhamou was named president.

The broad-based networking strategy was one Mr. Krause had already begun to sketch. But Mr. Benhamou filled in his own details and called his plan "global data networking."

Mr. Benhamou's notion, shared in various versions by others in the industry, was that computer data networks would eventually be as ubiquitous as the voice telephone network. "None of us on the board knew what he meant," Mr. Krause said.

But 3Com's board took a leap of faith on Mr. Benhamou's pledge to turn the company around. He has been allowed to go on a buying spree, filling out the company's product line with acquisitions of companies and technologies.

3Com knows it cannot assume it will always hold the edge it appears to have now. The merger of Synoptics and Wellfleet, expected to be completed next month, will create a broad-based competitor.

Bank Rules Set In Hong Kong

Continued from Page 11

HONG KONG — The Monetary Authority, Hong Kong's banking and securities regulator, said Wednesday it wanted banks to disclose data including annual transfers to and from their inner reserves.

David Carse, the authority's deputy chief executive, said the rules, which the authority wants banks to follow in their reports for 1994, would not yet require them to reveal the size of their hidden accounts.

The stock exchange said it would require all listed banks to comply.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

Information: Mee-Person Capital Management, Rokin 55, 1012 KK Amsterdam, Tel.: +31-20-5211410.

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Herald Tribune

First six months 1994

ING Group achieved handsome results for the first six months of 1994. Net profit increased by 18.8% to NLG 1,066 million (first six months 1993: NLG 897 million).

Net profit per ordinary share went up by 13.9% to NLG 4.11.

An interim dividend of NLG 1.75 per share will be made payable on 6 September 1994.

At the option of the shareholder this will be made available either in cash or in depositary receipts for ordinary shares in the ratio of one new depositary receipt for every 40 existing ones.

Total assets increased by 2.8% to NLG 348.8 billion in the first six months of 1994.

After the sharp increase by NLG 5.9 billion in 1993, shareholders' equity decreased from NLG 21.5 billion at the end of December 1993 to NLG 20.9 billion at the end of June 1994.

The Executive Board expects that net profit per share for the whole of 1994 will at least equal the 1993 level.

Amounts in Dutch guilders (millions)	First six months 1994	First six months 1993	% Change
Result before taxation	1,474	1,229	+ 19.9
Net profit	1,066	897	+ 18.8
(guilders)			
Net profit per share	4.11	3.61	+ 13.9
Interim dividend	1.75	1.60	+ 9.4
(billions)			
Total assets	348.8	339.4	+ 2.8
Investments	135.0	132.1	+ 2.2
Bank lending	147.7	144.9	+ 1.9
Group capital base	22.0	22.6	- 2.7
(guilders)			
Shareholders' equity per share	78.42	82.70	- 5.2

ING GROUP

The report for the first six months can be obtained at the following address: Internationale Nederlanden Group, P.O. Box 310, 1000 AV Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: (+31) 20 541 34 60, fax: (+31) 20 541 54 51.

SPORTS

Is Olympic Revolt Brewing?

IOC Fears Athletes May Follow Baseball Players' Lead

PARIS — The International Olympic Committee was introduced Wednesday to the striking American baseball players, who make better than \$1 million annually and are walking the picket line for the right to make more. Their rebellion — and here the speaker might have been a spy, poking at a map — is surely headed the Olympic committee's way.

"When will it arrive?" the speaker was asked later.

"I think we have two years' time," said Jacques Rogge, the IOC member from Belgium.

"Up to the 1996 Games in Atlanta, I can't foresee many problems. But if there is no solution in time for the Sydney Games in 2000, then I think we're in trouble."

The trouble, he told the IOC Congress meeting here, is that the greatest Olympic athletes have had just about enough of being told what to do. An hour after he had made his speech, he expounded on the parable of the American baseball players.

"There is a feeling on behalf of your baseball players that the owners earn much more money than they actually do," Rogge said. "I believe it is a matter of trust. The players don't trust the owners. If a real transparency were established between the owners and the players, I am sure that the players — if they realized there were really big problems with the franchises — the players would try to help, and they would even scale down their own salaries if they had to."

"They are not stupid," he added. "If they realize less money really is being generated, they won't kill the system."

It is as sensible an observation as can be made about the otherwise senseless baseball strike. But he points out it is not just America's problem; it is the IOC's new predicament.

Numerous speakers over the first two days of this Congress have requested a greater voice for the athletes. Even Primo Nebiolo, ruler of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, was deciding Tuesday that "the athletes deserve a stronger voice."

Of course, Nebiolo has no problem granting athletes their "voice," because the mere voice is easily ignored. He added, "I believe the athletes are ready to make this contribution."

Which is, of course, the most condescending and patronizing way of granting those rights that athletes might soon seize by revolt. Rogge believes the voice of the IOC athletes commission just won't cut it. He says the athletes must be given real power — voting power — on selected issues. And he thinks the athletes must choose their leaders carefully,

with the understanding that many of them lack the time, inclination or education to deal with political questions.

He warns that income had better be funneled back to the top-class performers who produce the majority of the Olympic revenue. In return for such full-scale membership within the Olympic movement, athletes should be held to a code of conduct.

"If we don't do it soon, if we don't do it fast, we will see counter-powers developing," Rogge said. "We may have athletes' unions."

He leaves it for us to connect the dots of his argument: By the year 2000, if the athletes are feeling unheard and unhappy, they may be threatening to strike.

Rogge himself competed in three Olympics as a yachtsman for Belgium. He is an orthopedic surgeon, is fluent in six languages and presides over the association of European National Olympic Committees. As he pleads for such unprecedented cooperation between Olympic administrators and athletes, the conversation turns to the matter of trust.

IOC MEMBERS reside in a luxury hotel. Yet complain when athletes refuse to live as one in the noisy, un-air-conditioned Olympic village. IOC members want the athletes to pursue the Olympic ideal without corruption of financial reward, yet those same IOC members are leaking \$16 million on this meeting.

Rogge tried to argue: "It's a little unfair to fix on this \$16 million figure when you see the top baseball players earning probably three times as much."

Interrupted: He was trying to say that sport is a world of high prices — but the truth is, the IOC does itself no favors comparing its budget to the decadence of American baseball. As Rogge himself said, that is a road to be avoided. So we hammer away at the \$16 million figure because the IOC seems blind as to where it leads. How can athletes be held to a code of conduct when the IOC is seen to be wasting millions on its own gratification?

Smiling, he relented. "I have always pleaded for a sobering process," Rogge acknowledged. "Not for the IOC only, but for sports leaders in general. We need to show an example. We need a little sobering in our approach; some sobering would help us. If we show the example of being sober, only then can we tell the athletes that they've been exaggerating their problems."

He said this, unfortunately, not on stage but in the privacy of an interview. But this was a beginning, and he went on.

"We should show moral virtues," the new voice said. "You only have authority if you deserve it. Any authority can be imposed in the short term, but over the long term, the authority you have is only what you deserve. We must admit that we are losing authority over the athletes."

A 20th-Birthday Triumph for Medvedev

Fernandez, Seeded 9th, Avoids Upset

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Andrei Medvedev celebrated his 20th birthday by scoring an impressive first-round victory at the U.S. Open on Wednesday.

The eighth-ranked Ukrainian quickly dispatched Gilbert Shaller of Austria, racing through the third set in 21 minutes to complete a 6-3, 6-4, 6-0, victory over his 35th-ranked opponent.

"I don't like to celebrate my birthday very much," Medvedev said. "But I do like presents very much."

"Now when you meet the girls I can say I am 20 and not a teenager," joked Medvedev.

The budding Russian star Yevgeni Kafelnikov, who has rocketed from 148th in the world a year ago to 11th, made a successful U.S. Open debut on center stage.

The 14th-seeded Kafelnikov, playing his first-ever match at the National Tennis Center, opened the Stadium Court program with a 7-6, 7-5, 6-3 victory over the Dutch Davis Cup player Jacco Eltingh.

On the Grandstand, Mary Joe Fernandez, the women's ninth seed, escaped upset by the narrowest of margins.

Fernandez needed a third set tiebreaker to hold off her fellow American Patty Fendick, 6-2, 2-6, 7-6 (7-4), and advance to the third round.

There should be a party atmosphere in the entire Medvedev family on Wednesday.

Just a short time after the Ukrainian took his place in the men's second round, his older sister, Natalia Medvedeva, upset the 16th-seeded American Amy Frazier, 6-2, 6-7, 6-4, to reach the third round at the Open for the first time.

The 42nd-ranked Medvedeva squandered a 5-2 second-set lead by spraying shots all over the court. But she regained her composure and scored the crucial service break in the ninth game



Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia grimaced, but won on Wednesday in his U.S. Open debut.

of the third before holding serve at love to end the match.

Medvedeva, 22, broke into a smile and pumped her fists into the air upon reaching the third round of a Grand Slam event for only the second time in her career.

"I think it is great," Medvedev said of his sister's victory. "She's been working very hard. I hope she can do well here."

Two of last year's surprise semifinalists went down in the first round on the men's side.

The Australian Wally Masur fell to David Witt of the United States, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 6-1. And the 27th-ranked Russian Alexander Volkov, who was the 14th seed last year, was ousted by the 29th-ranked Czech Karel Novacek, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1, 7-5.

On Tuesday night, Jim Courier showed that he is a real threat to win the Open, even if he had considered skipping it.

Courier came out blazing against Aaron Krickstein to win 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

"I didn't have the fire at Indianapolis," said Courier, seeded No. 11. "That's what I went searching for, to see if I still had that fire. It's there. It was just hiding. That was one thing I was looking for, win or lose, whether I had the fire."

"That was a perfect first-round match for me," he added. Todd Martin, the ninth seed, punched the air with a right uppercut to punctuate his five-set victory in the afternoon. He was lucky he didn't hit himself.

The American did everything to knock himself out in the first round. He lost the first two sets and sprayed three unforced errors to set up match points in the fifth set against the bespectacled and decidedly unspectacular Guillaume Raoux.

Raoux, a Frenchman who turned the hard-court match into a clay-court baseline duel, took all the gifts Martin offered yet still couldn't quite win. No matter how many chances Raoux had, there was a sense in watching the match that he would find a way to lose and that Martin would find a way to win.

That crystallized in the fifth set when Martin served, trailing 4-5, and he faced three match points after errors. On the first, he drilled a perfect backhand pass crosscourt to save the match; on the second, Raoux dumped a forehand into the net after a deep forehand by Martin; and on the third, Raoux slapped a forehand wide.

In the tiebreaker, Martin slugged a forehand return to close out the match, 6-7 (7-4), 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 7-6 (7-1).

Taking an easier route into the second round Tuesday was No. 4 Michael Stich of Germany, who beat Olivier Delaure of France, 7-6 (7-3), 6-3, 6-3. No. 15 Marc Rosset of Switzerland, seeded to play Martin in the quarters, struggled to beat the Australian Mark Woodforde, 4-6, 1-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

Richard Krajicek, unseeded, had one of the more curious victories as he blew a 6-0 lead in a fourth-set tiebreaker, lost the set, but still beat Jan Siemerink, 7-6 (7-2), 6-4, 6-7 (7-2), 6-7 (10-8), 6-4.

Among the women, Lindsay Davenport, at No. 6 the highest-ranked American in the women's draw, raced into the second round, losing just two games in her defeat of Marzia Grossi of Italy, 6-1, 6-1.

Eighth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini, the 1990 champion who is in the midst of a 39-match title drought, was even more impressive in her opener.

The Argentine, who has not won a tournament since the 1992 Italian Open, crushed Latvia's Larisa Neiland, 6-0, 6-1, in just 40 minutes.

(Reuters, AP)

CROSSWORD

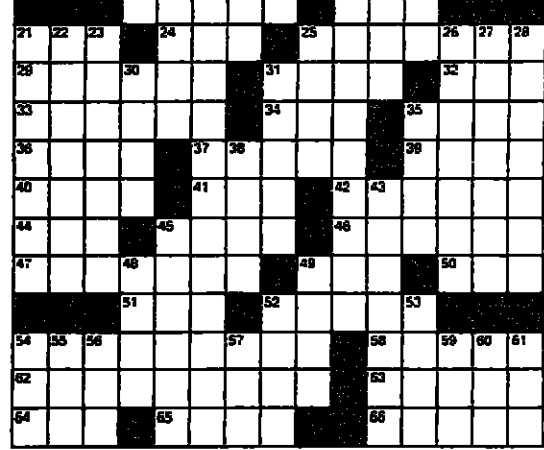
ACROSS
1 Bombay V.I.P.
6 Hacienda part
10 Money grip
13 With 16-Across, financially O.K.

14 By its very nature
16 See 13-Across
17 Lab containers
18 Hemmed

20 James Murray work: Abbr.
21 Air hero
24 Pro —

25 Kind of violet
26 Hawaiian verandas
31 Cousin of a mile
32 Inseparable
33 Lake — (Mississippi's source)
34 German "I"
35 Musical ending
36 Composer with a clavier
37 Mississippi waterway
38 Gland finale?
40 Der — (Adenauer)
41 Coll. srs. exam
42 Sophisticated
44 Scare word
45 Jungle squealers
46 California team
47 Approve
48 The nth degree?
50 Festival time
51 Postal abbr.
52 Soviet workers' cooperative
54 Robin's transport
55 See 63-Across
62 Cost
63 With 58-Across, blockaded
64 Firecracker's path
65 Fun-house cries
66 Pretender

DOWN
1 Green
2 "The — Daba Honeymoon"
3 Write a bit
4 Former ova
5 Abolard, e.g.
6 Rushed
7 Balaam's beast
8 See 9-Down
9 With 8-Down, a reply's start
10 Banned chemical compound
11 Had a little lamb
12 Lettuce variety
14 Agenda listing
15 German import
19 See 45-Down
21 Legendary Arabian hero
22 Make a list
23 Doer
25 With a bow, musically
26 Radiator fluid
27 Faster than adagio
28 Least remote
29 Late apartheid opponent
31 Appraises, with "up"
32 Sierra Maestra country
36 Flaherty's "Man of —"
41 Takes the elevator, perhaps
45 With 19-Down, predeparture words
48 Author Bombick
49 Make ready, informally
52 "Poor pitiful me!"
53 Prefix with type
54 Merit badge grp.
55 Swiss river
56 Hosp. attention
57 Word of disgust
58 Both Begleys
60 "Huh!"
61 Sun



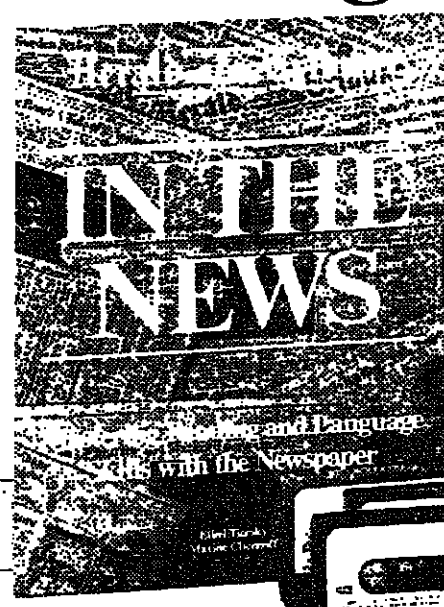
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Solution to Puzzle of Aug. 31

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